

Islanders Put Aside Their Woes

Martinique Has a 4-Day Fete To Mark Its Rise to a Summit

FORT-DE-FRANCE, Martinique, Dec. 15 (UPI).—A four-day departmental holiday throughout this troubled island has been declared to celebrate the coming of the Presidents from the North.

The children are out of school, the steel bands are playing, the islanders dancing and the cocks fighting during the most significant event for Martinique since Josephine, a Creole native of this island, made it famous by marrying Napoleon.

The radio here and on the neighboring island of Guadeloupe has been providing live coverage since President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing arrived at Pointe-à-Pitre Thursday. From hillside runs and hot downtown succos, one hears a cacophony of radio reports: "Giscard is arriving in Marie Galante... Giscard is plunging into the crowd... Giscard is at the mairie."

At intervals the "Beguine à

Giscard" is played to celebrate the great event and the listeners begin to sway with the music.

Problems He Faces

One would hardly remember that the mayors of both Pointe-à-Pitre and Fort-de-France are Communists, that unemployment is near 25 per cent, that 5,000 islanders emigrate to metropolitan France annually, that sugar exports are half what they were 10 years ago and that the island runs a \$60-million-annual deficit.

One of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's principal intentions during his tour of the islands, which have been French departments since 1945 instead of colonies as they were before, is to defuse the independence movement. The *indépendantistes*, as they are called, do not constitute a strong movement, but they have been noisy of late, particularly as the economic picture here has worsened.

Thursday and Friday, as the French President toured the villages of both islands, the opposition made itself heard. In Pointe-à-Pitre, an islander jumped on the hood of the presidential Citroën and spat on the windshield. In Fort-de-France on Friday, during the largest turnout ever seen on this island, signs denouncing the French President were mixed in with those saying, "Don't Abandon Us, Giscard."

The Communist mayor of this city, Aimé Césaire, who is also a deputy in the French National Assembly, left the island for a visit to Trinidad rather than receive the French President. When Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was turned back from the mairie Friday by the vast crowds, Mr. Césaire called him a chicken.

His Premises

For the French President, it has been a visit of premises. He placed the women by announcing that Social Security payments would now include children born out of wedlock. He announced that electrical power prices, twice what they are in metropolitan France, would be cut by half, regional autonomy would be established and money pumped in to encourage French industry to come here and keep the population from emigrating to Europe.

An industrial buildup would help the islands to escape the perils of depending on a sugar monoculture at a time when sugar production is falling off disastrously.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also promised to improve integration of the island economies into that of the European Economic Community and to "eliminate the vestiges of colonialism."

But French officials rule out a vote on independence here because, they say, it is not supported by the people. Who, they ask, would pay the deficits if these two islands were independent?

Red Cross Aides Visit Selsassie

GENEVA, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Officials of the International Red Cross met last week with Haile Selassie in the house where he is detained by Ethiopia's military rulers, the organization said Friday.

Four delegates of the International Red Cross Committee went to the house in the grounds of Addis Ababa's Grand Palace to see the 33-year-old former Ethiopian ruler, a Red Cross statement said.

It gave no details of Haile Selassie's health. "We never comment on the physical condition of detainees we visit," a Red Cross spokesman said.



PROTESTING THE PROTEST—Residents of Ste. Marie, Martinique, attack a protester, right, who was attempting to distribute pamphlets critical of Ford-Giscard talks.

Ford, Giscard Stress Energy Cooperation

(Continued from Page 1)

States and France was a difficult thing, the senior American official said the United States would be willing to listen to French ideas on possible future joint ventures that would guarantee sales for both U.S. and European industries.

In his toast last night, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing called for U.S. support for the European Community, which he said Europeans were "patiently trying to build."

He said that only if Europe "existed by itself" would it be a "sure and solid partner of the United States."

The French, among others, have begun to question whether Washington supports European unity with the same enthusiasm as in the past.

French spokesmen reported yesterday that West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt called Mr.

Giscard d'Estaing Friday during his visit to Guadeloupe, although they did not reveal what was discussed.

Giscard Drops in Poll

PARIS, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—President Giscard d'Estaing's popularity has dropped four points

this month and only 49 per cent

of Frenchmen now support him, according to an opinion poll published yesterday in the conservative newspaper *L'Aurore*. It showed the government's biggest success in public opinion was in the field of women's affairs. Last month the National Assembly passed a bill to liberalize abortion.

Caramanlis Wins First Vote, Repeats U.S. Bases Pledge

(Continued from Page 1)

exactly at neutralizing such privileges," Mr. Caramanlis said. "Furthermore, it aims at the withdrawal of all those bases which have no connection with the defense interests of Greece," he said.

Renegotiation Bid Seen

Informers sources in Washington last night they believed Greece would seek to renegotiate agreements on U.S. bases in the country because it needed them for its own security, Reuters said. The sources were commenting on the announcement by Premier Caramanlis.

Although he did not mention them by name, Mr. Caramanlis referred to U.S. military bases in Greece, established within the framework of NATO. Greece announced its withdrawal from the military branch of NATO following the resumption of Turkish troop advances in Cyprus after Aug. 14, 1974.

The government recently sent a note to NATO calling for an examination of Greece's position within the alliance. Another note to Washington called for review of the status of American military bases in Greece.

There are seven major instal-

lations run by the American military in Greece. At least 4,000 military personnel and 6,000 dependents live here because of these bases, an American spokesman said.

Agreement concerning the bases provides for U.S. military personnel to have tax-free shops, to operate an armed forces radio station, to drive tax-free imported cars and to serve prison terms imposed by Greek courts in U.S. detention centers in Greece.

U.S. Bases

The largest American base is an Air Force transport base at Athens airport. The second biggest is a U.S. Navy communications base near Marathon, north of Athens. Three bases are on Crete. An artillery unit controlling nuclear warheads of tactical missiles operated by the Greek armed forces is in Eleusis and Langada.

Mr. Caramanlis also spoke about the political system he wants to apply after the abolition of the monarchy through last Sunday's referendum. He said he favored parliamentary over presidential democracy.

"But we want to reinforce the powers of the executive so that the state and the government could act speedily and effectively," he said.

He pointed out, however, that unlike other parliamentary systems where the president was a figurehead, "I believe in the sensible reinforcing of the president's authority."

Parliamentary sources said Mr. Caramanlis is seeking a president who would have almost the powers of the French presidents and wanted that office for himself.

Cyprus Travel Limited

NICOSIA, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Turkish Cypriots have begun restricting travel by visitors in Cyprus by declaring the Greek-held ports "closed."

Travelers arriving at these ports, including Limassol and Larnaca, will not be allowed into the Turkish sector, according to a decree by the separate Turkish-Cypriot administration.

The government of Cyprus earlier applied the same restrictions to persons arriving at the ports of Kyrenia and Famagusta, occupied by the Turks since the invasion of the island in July.

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News Analysis

Oil Firms Feel Squeeze of OPEC Price Raise

By Clyde H. Farnsworth.

VIENNA, Dec. 15 (NYT).—The squeeze is on the world's major oil companies as a result of the decision by the 13-nation Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries Friday to raise the selling price of crude 3 per cent.

The extent that the companies are able to allow to pass on their higher costs, the consumer oil bill, already raised 400 per cent in the last year, will rise again.

The OPEC countries in their two-day meeting here have taken skillful advantage of the resentment in consumer nations against ballooning oil profits of the so-called majors.

The reference is to the eight multinational companies that control about three-quarters of the non-Communist world oil trade—the Exxon Corp., the Mobil Oil Co., Texaco, Inc., the Standard Oil Co. of California and the Gulf Oil Corp. in the United States and the British Petroleum Co., Ltd., Royal Dutch-Shell and Compagnie Française des Pétroles.

These are the companies that operate in concessions in the Middle East and elsewhere and generally get their oil cheaper than the independents and state enterprises that buy their oil at market prices fixed by the OPEC nations.

What has happened here is that the OPEC countries have lowered their market price for the latter group by about 3 1/2 per cent and raised the costs to the majors by about the same proportion.

"This is a good decision for consumer countries because we are limiting the excess profits of the big companies," said Jamshid Amouzegar, Iran's chief spokesman on oil matters.

We are trying to give the independents more power in the oil market so that the majors will have less to say," Khider Hazzalah, the Saudi Arabian oil official, commented.

The meaning of these and other statements at the meeting wound up Friday night was that consumer governments would have only themselves to blame if they let yesterday's decision lead to another increase in their bills.

Some countries will be better off than others. Austria is supplied, for instance, 70 per cent by state-owned oil companies, which are theoretically at least, in a position now to lower prices.

But with most of the industrialized world dependent in large measure on the majors, the question remains whether they will absorb the higher cost.

One of the complications is that the majors have been using some of their profits in expanding ex-

ploration programs outside the OPEC area.

In the last 12 months these programs have been relatively successful, with new discoveries expected to yield 3 million to 5 million barrels a day by 1980. This represents more than 10 per cent of the current output of the OPEC group. OPEC itself produces 60 per cent of the current output of the non-Communist world's oil.

The situation is complicated further by the process under way for some years in which produc-

ing nations have been acquiring even greater participation in oil activities on their territory.

Saudi Arabia, the biggest exporter, is now negotiating 100-per-cent participation with Aramco, the American-owned concessionaire controlled by Exxon, California Standard, Texaco and Mobil.

On the other hand the OPEC nations have said their new prices will stay in effect until next Oct. 1, promising some relative stability.

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Police Raid Nudist Lido Down Under

SYDNEY, Dec. 15 (AP).—State police have arrested 43 nudists in a land and amphibious operation at Lady Jane Beach, in Sydney harbor.

While police boats patrolled offshore, policewomen and detectives in bathing suits and casual clothes moved along the beach, making arrests.

Police on surrounding cliffs lowered ladders onto the beach to evacuate the men and women. After dressing, 34 of the nudists were taken to a nearby police station. Eight others were taken aboard a boat to a wharf and then in police wagons to the same station.

Nobel Laureates In U.S. Warn of UNESCO Boycott

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. (WP).—Three U.S. Nobel Prize-winning scientists have warned UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that the exclusion of Israel from UNESCO will lead to a boycott of the organization by Western scientists.

"This is a politicization of UNESCO and, therefore, will constitute a grave interference with the freedom of scientific discussion throughout the world," Kenneth Arrow, a Harvard University economist, said Friday.

Dr. Julius Axelrod, a neurobiologist with the National Institute of Mental Health in Washington, said he informed Mr. Waldheim that he is resigning from the International Brain Research Organization in London as long as it remains in UNESCO.

The two men, Nobel laureates, as is Hans Bethe, a Cornell University physicist who helped develop the atom bomb, said the world scientific organization was gravely damaged by the action of its general conference in Paris on Nov. 20, which barred UNESCO assistance to Israel.

The conference also voted to exclude Israel from the regional groupings of UNESCO, a more serious action because it blocked the exchange of scientific information.

Four delegates of the International Red Cross Committee went to the house in the grounds of Addis Ababa's Grand Palace to see the 33-year-old former Ethiopian ruler, a Red Cross statement said.

It gave no details of Haile Selassie's health. "We never comment on the physical condition of detainees we visit," a Red Cross spokesman said.

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House Congress Reopens

New House Democrats Seek Delay on Rockefeller Vote

By Linda Charlton

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (NYT).—Despite the widespread view that Nelson Rockefeller's nomination as vice-president is certain, several House members plan to make a last-minute attempt to stall approval until the 94th Congress convenes in January.

New Violence Disrupts Over Boston Busing

BOSTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—After brief but violent confrontation with police, a pro-integration crowd estimated by police at 100 to 200 persons rallied in Boston Common yesterday to mark a "march against racism."

Six persons were arrested and several others injured earlier when a smaller group of demonstrators clashed with police over change in the route for the demonstration.

The march was held to support the busing of Boston school children to achieve integration. City officials had denied the group a permit to march down Boylston Street, which is in a business district in the downtown area, and asked them to switch the route to nearby Commonwealth Avenue.

Leaders of the demonstration, including the Rev. Ralph Abernethy and State Sen.-elect Bill Wenzel of Boston, led a charge to the police lines, which awaited them at the start of Boylston Street. More than 100 members of the Boston "Black Patrol" came out of them on horseback, scattered the marchers.

Two persons were charged with assault and battery on a police officer, two with being disruptive persons, one for unlawfully assembling and one for violating firearms regulations.

Several injured demonstrators were led from the scene. A policeman for Massachusetts General Hospital said they treated several persons with minor injuries.

Demonstration organizers then led the crowd down the prescribed route as Mr. Owens and a band of five followers continued their symbolic march down Boylston Street.

Boston police said the parade route was changed because Boylston Street is a "heavy business and shopping district, and it would have been too much of a traffic problem."

Pope Launches Yule Period With Plea for Charity

VATICAN CITY, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Pope Paul VI today opened the Christmas season for Catholics by exhorting all men to "open our souls to this spirit of Christmas."

The Pope told thousands of pilgrims and tourists in St. Peter's Square at his weekly noon blessing that Christmas is a time for "social charity"—being "sensitive to the needs of others."

The Pontiff reminded the crowd that Christmas will also mark the opening of the 1975 Holy Year.

"But at present it is enough to speak of the spirit of the traditional Christmas festival," the Pope said. "It is a spirit in which lives the prophesy of the centuries which originated in Bethlehem, full of humanity, humility and happiness."

"Let us try to open our souls to this spirit of Christmas," the Pope said.

20 Die in Sumatra Bus

JAKARTA, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Twenty persons were killed and several injured when a bus plunged into a river in South Sumatra, Radio Jakarta reported today.

Moynihan Sees U.S.-Indian Ties as Fragile

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Dec. 15 (NYT).—U.S. Ambassador Daniel Moynihan is leaving India in a melancholy mood. He says that his own task is finished but that relations with India seem fragile and thin.

Moreover, the 47-year-old Harvard social scientist, who has worked under four American presidents, is convinced that the United States is paying too little attention to India.

"This is a democracy—a huge Asian democracy and there aren't many around," he said in an interview. "Half of the people of earth who live in a society with civil liberties live in India. If that disappeared, you would know it."

"I can understand the fascination with China, but I don't understand the corresponding deinterest here," said Mr. Moynihan, whose nominated successor is William Saxton, who resigned Friday as attorney general.

Mr. Moynihan arrived in New Delhi nearly two years ago with a single task: to lift relations with India, which had plunged after Washington's support of Pakistan in the 1971 war in Bangladesh, the former eastern wing of Pakistan.

Relations with India, he says, are now "in an equilibrium state."

crates elected in November who will be members of the next Congress. They have written to House Speaker Carl Albert, D-Okla., to ask that the vote on confirmation be delayed.

"A self-impeached president nominated the man who became the first non-elected president in American history," the letter said. "He, in turn, has nominated a man who, if confirmed, will become the second non-elected vice-president in our history."

"The men and women who will be seated in January winners in the first national election held since the Watergate-Nixon scandal, are the closest we can come to a direct expression of the people's will. If there is to be a vote on this nomination, it should be theirs."

Opponents on Panel

Another move involves at least four of the 12 Democrats on the House Judiciary Committee, who voted Thursday against sending the nomination of the former New York governor to the full House with a recommendation for approval. All four are liberal Democrats, but, reportedly, several conservative members of Congress and several other liberals on and off the committee may join them.

"They want the Rules Committee to allow them to testify when it holds a formal hearing this week on the committee's request that the confirmation resolution be sent to the floor. They also want eight hours of debate before the vote."

Rep. Jerome Waldie, D-Calif., one of the Judiciary Committee members who opposed Mr. Rockefeller's nomination, said he would tell the Rules Committee that "a more extensive inquiry" was necessary, including testimony by Daniel Rockefeller, chief executive officer of the Chase Manhattan Bank and a brother of the nominee.

Such testimony, he said in a telephone interview, is vital if the committee is to assess correctly the extent to which members of the Rockefeller family act "in concert."

Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., just briefly expressed opposition to the plan to "go in and the committee's request and its approval of Mr. Rockefeller. Edward Marinsky of Iowa, another committee Democrat who voted no, said that he, too, thought that the Rules Committee should "at least allow those who have reservations to be heard."

Rep. Waldie said that he thought it unlikely that there would be a delay.

Senate Allows Broadcast

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—The Senate yesterday authorized radio-television coverage of the swearing-in of Mr. Rockefeller if the ceremony is held in the Senate chamber.

There has never been a broadcast from the chamber. A resolution allowing the broadcast was approved by voice vote.

As vice-president, Mr. Rockefeller would also be president of the Senate.

U.S. Gas Tax Rise Soviet Figure

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (UPI).—Sen. Edward Brooke proposed Friday that gasoline taxes be raised 20 cents a gallon and cars be taxed according to their weight.

Sen. Brooke, R-Mass., said he would introduce legislation to impose the taxes and abolish the Federal Aid Highway Trust Fund that is used to finance 90 per cent of interstate highway construction. "The automobile is the prime manifestation of waste and neglect which has dragged this nation into its present energy crisis," Sen. Brooke said in a statement.

Federal gasoline tax is now 4 cents a gallon and President Ford has expressed opposition to an increase, Sen. Brooke estimated a tax of 24 cents a gallon would cut consumption by one-fifth.



RANCH SCENE—Today's pretty picture is from Colorado, and shows the Rockies.

Ford Hails Bipartisanship on Trade Bill

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—President Ford expressed pleasure yesterday at Senate approval of a bill giving him unprecedented powers in foreign trade.

The measure, Mr. Ford said in a statement issued by the White House after his departure for a Franco-American summit meeting on Martinique, places the government "in a position to launch a trade program that will strengthen our economy and further our efforts for peace."

The bill now Senate approval by a 71-4 vote Friday. A similar measure previously passed the House a year ago and the final bill is expected to be sent to Mr. Ford for his signature after differences are worked out in conference committee, possibly by Friday.

The bill would allow the President to negotiate with other nations in an effort to reduce barriers to free trade. It would authorize economic retaliation against those nations that withhold critical raw materials, such as oil, from world markets.

A compromise version of an emigration amendment was approved 88 to 0 in the Senate. Communist countries could qualify for U.S. trade benefits as long as the President was satisfied that emigration barriers had been removed.

The emigration provision is aimed at aiding Jews who seek to leave the Soviet Union but would also apply to other minorities and other Communist nations.

"The Senate has demonstrated a willingness to set aside party differences when the interests of our nation are at stake," Mr. Ford said.

"With this sort of cooperation between the executive and legislative branches of government, I am more confident than ever that, working together, we will continue to develop comprehensive programs to meet all our nation's needs," he added.

Soviet Reaction Subdued
MOSCOW, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—The Soviet Union reacted in a subdued fashion yesterday to the news that the much delayed U.S. trade reform bill was passed by the Senate in Washington Friday, playing down its implications for Moscow.

A Tass Washington dispatch hours after passage said that the main reason for the bill's approval was the Ford administration's need for new powers to negotiate fresh trade agreements with America's economic competitors.

The 15-line Tass report noted only in passing that the bill "provides for the most-favored-nation status in trade for a number of states, including the Soviet Union."

Observers believed, however, that despite the outward show of indifference, Kremlin leaders must be highly satisfied that the bill had passed the Senate quickly following an unwritten U.S.-Soviet accord tying it to free emigration for Russian Jews.

The Soviet Union has never publicly referred to this agreement or admitted that emigration was the issue delaying the bill's passage.

Klan Chief Wants National Candidates

STONE MOUNTAIN, Ga., Dec. 15 (AP).—The imperial wizard of the Ku Klux Klan yesterday called for the Klan to nominate its first candidates for president and vice-president in 1976.

James Venable, addressing a meeting of about 80 Klan leaders and their families in this Atlanta suburb, recommended the nomination of Dale Reusch, 35, of Lido, Ohio, for president and Scott Nelson, 35, of Houston, for vice-president.

Mr. Venable said that the Klan is "on the move" throughout the United States—growing by leaps and bounds.

No Comment on Richardson
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—The White House has declined to comment on reports that Elliot Richardson will be named ambassador to Britain. The State Department also declined to comment on the reports.

Mr. Richardson, a Republican, resigned as attorney general last year, after refusing to lead special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox.

The London post has been vacant since the resignation last October of Walter Annenberg.

Military Funding

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP).—The Senate yesterday completed congressional action on a \$3-billion military construction authorization bill that "lays until early next year a final decision on the Navy's plans to expand a base at Diez Garcia in the Indian Ocean."

The action was by voice vote, sending it to Mr. Ford for signature and clearing the way for passage. And yesterday's Tass report was no exception.

End of Turkish Opium Curbs Raises Flow of Heroin to U.S.

By Michael Knight

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT).—A wave of comparatively low-priced, high-quality heroin is flowing into East Coast cities as major European suppliers release stockpiles of the illegal drug in anticipation of resumed Turkish production.

U.S. narcotics officials say that, according to informants and foreign law-enforcement agencies, suppliers were hoarding the drug during the Turkish government's two-year ban on the growing of opium poppies. Now that a crop has been planted for spring harvest, they say, suppliers are dumping their stockpiles here at reduced prices.

The improved supply is already converting new users into addicts, according to officials of the federal Drug Enforcement Administration, the National Council on Drug Abuse and other organizations.

If large quantities of the new Turkish opium escape that country's production controls and enter the international heroin market, the officials said, prices will stay low and quality will stay high.

"Mexican Connection"
Worse still, they added, the resumption of the old "French-Turkish connection" occurs when a new "Mexican connection" has sprung up because of the Turkish production ban. Next year, the officials said, they will have to cope for the first time with two major supplier routes.

"The supply is up, the purity is up and almost all the heroin we're seeing now in the East is from Europe," said John Bartels Jr., head of the drug enforcement agency. "I'm terrified of what's going to happen next summer."

The two-year decline of imports from Europe, he said, was accompanied by a "whole new distribution network" on the West Coast and in the Southwest and Middle West, a network distributing high-quality "Mexican brown heroin," some of it as pure as 15 per cent.

The purity of a typical \$5 bag of European "white" heroin in the East declined from about 8 per cent before the Turkish ban to 1 or 2 per cent at the beginning of last summer. Recent samples show a purity of 5 per cent to 10 per cent, and bulk prices have dropped by one-third to one-half.

Peter Bourne, a former assistant director of the Drug Enforcement Administration, said the EPA's tests of the engine and told the Senate Commerce Committee, "It does not live up to the very large claims made for it by its developers and promoters."

Mr. Stork said that the engine does not achieve radically better fuel economy without a significant loss in horsepower. He also discounted claims that the engine eliminates the need for anti-pollution devices. He dismissed as "unscientific double talk" the claim that the LaForce engine uses all of the gasoline through more complete combustion.

The engine, developed by brothers Edward and Robert LaForce, attracted EPA attention after private tests showed that the motor delivered 30 miles or more a gallon compared to about 19 miles a gallon by a standard engine.

U.S. Plans to Appeal In Hughes Fraud Case

RENO, Nev., Dec. 15 (AP).—The government said that it will appeal dismissal of conspiracy and stock manipulation charges against reclusive billionaire Howard Hughes and three others.

A one-sentence notice filed in U.S. District Court said the case will be appealed to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeal in San Francisco.

Some Experts Doubt Sirhan Acted Alone

By John M. Crewdson

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 15 (NYT).—More than six years after the assassination of Sen. Robert Kennedy, a small group of criminologists, public officials and eyewitnesses to the shooting are questioning some of the evidence that led to the conviction of Sirhan Bishara Sirhan, a Jordanian immigrant, as the senator's only assailant.

Such doubts, founded mainly on a re-examination of the record of Sirhan's 1969 murder trial and related documents, have begun to spread in recent months from a coterie of assassination "buffs" to political figures, investigators and journalists.

None doubt Sirhan's involvement in the attack on Sen. Kennedy; but some question whether the bullets that he fired killed Sen. Kennedy and others question whether his bullets hit the senator at all.

Attention is focused on one of the bullets removed from Sen. Kennedy's body that some say does not appear to match others fired from Sirhan's pistol and on eyewitness testimony that places Sirhan farther from the senator at the time of the shooting than the scientific evidence would indicate.

Idea Dismissed
Joseph Busch, the Los Angeles County district attorney, dismisses the assertions as based on a misreading of the evidence and says that Sen. Kennedy's only assailant was Sirhan.

The controversy has existed since the Sirhan trial but has intensified since May when a Los Angeles County supervisor, Baxter Ward, held a special hearing at which ballistics experts testified about some anomalies in the bullets recovered from the bodies of Sen. Kennedy and five bystanders who were wounded in the kitchen of the Ambassador Hotel here on the night of June 5, 1968.

Mr. Ward's call for a renewed investigation of the ballistic and other evidence is also taken up in an article in the January issue of Harper's magazine, which goes on sale tomorrow. The article is based on an investigation by two journalists, Betsy Langman and Alexander Cockburn.

A separate inquiry is being conducted by Allan Lowenstein, a former congressman from New York. Mr. Lowenstein was expected to disclose some of his findings at a news conference in New York, along with Paul Schrade, a political associate of Sen. Kennedy who was wounded at the hotel.

Although a number of divergent theories purport to resolve the conflicting elements, a common thread runs through most of them—the absence of what is called as conclusive scientific proof that the bullets that struck Sen. Kennedy were fired from a single pistol. Eyewitness testimony contradicts some of the findings of Dwayne Wolfer of the Los Angeles Police Department, who was in charge of the technical investigation and who now heads the department's crime laboratory.

One discrepancy is raised by the testimony of several of the 50 or so persons who crowded into the tiny serving party off the Ambassador's kitchen as Sen. Kennedy walked through it. None of them placed Sen. Kennedy closer than two feet to Sirhan when he began to fire. Some swore that the two men were separated by as much as eight or 10 feet.

But chemical tests conducted by Mr. Wolfer on the senator's jacket, which bore the entry marks of three bullets, showed that they were fired from a weapon held only a few inches away.

Moreover, the fourth, and fatal, .22-caliber bullet that struck Sen. Kennedy was fired from a different weapon, which bore the entry marks of three bullets, showed that they were fired from a weapon held only a few inches away.

French Abortion Bill Clears Last Big Test
PARIS, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—The Senate today approved, 123 to 91, a controversial draft law making abortion on demand available during the first 10 weeks of pregnancy.

It was the last serious hurdle for legalized abortion in the predominantly Roman Catholic country, although minor amendments will force the bill before the National Assembly on Wednesday and again to the Senate for the last time on Thursday. One Senate amendment requires a woman to consult a social worker before having an abortion. Another limits clinics and hospitals' abortions to one in four operations.

Bullets Are Said Not to Match

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the senator behind the right ear, "causing him to go into a body-spinning position"—thus exposing the right side of his back to subsequent shots from Sirhan's direction.

If correct, that theory would also account for the police conclusion that the bullet that struck Mr. Schrade first passed unimpeded through the right shoulder pad of Sen. Kennedy's jacket from back to front.

As it developed, there was a man with a weapon standing behind Sen. Kennedy, and to his right, at the moment he was struck. He was Thane Cesar, a part-time security guard stationed in the pantry that evening to keep out the unwelcome.

Mr. Cesar told the police that Sen. Kennedy "had reached out" at the last moment "and sort of turned to shake hands with somebody."

Guard Pushed Down
When the firing began, he said, he was pushed down by the surging crowd but managed to regain his feet and draw his firearm, which he said was a .38-caliber revolver.

Mr. Cesar said he never fired his pistol that night. But Donald Schulman, at the time an employee of CBS News, later told the police that he had seen one of the security guards present—he did not remember which one—return Sen. Kennedy's fire. No one else had a similar recollection, and no .38-caliber bullets were taken from any of the victims' bodies.

While the number of shots fired and the position of the assailant and his victims are all subject to the vagaries of witnesses, one discrepancy stands out that does not depend on human recollection.

Seven of the eight .22-caliber bullets fired from Sirhan's cheap revolver were recovered by the police and were photographed in 1970 by William Harper, a retired Pasadena criminologist whose curiosity about the Sirhan case had been piqued by a book about the police department's investigation.

According to Mr. Harper, one of the bullets removed from Sen. Kennedy's body does not appear to have been fired from the same pistol as the bullet removed from one of the other victims.

A Truly Great Journalist

He won a Harvard degree at 20; was a public servant of distinction before 30, and the editor of one of America's greatest newspapers, the New York World—before 40. Yet after so precocious a career, Walter Lippmann continued to write, in books and newspaper columns, for more than 40 years with a clarity and intellectual integrity that made him one of the greatest of the journalists of this century.

"Journalist" is a word of many meanings, encompassing some of the best, as well as some of the most fleeting, literature of an era. As applied to Lippmann, a man of the widest culture as well as acquaintanceship with the ephemera of his long day, both men and events, the term means the application of wisdom, learning and conscience to what is happening now, and may happen tomorrow. This is apparent in the titles of some of his most important books. He did not write "Morals" or "Politics" as if he—or his time—could provide the final summation on how men govern themselves, or one another. Rather, he called his works "prefaces."—"A Preface to Morals," "A Preface to Politics."

And while Walter Lippmann was called, disparagingly, a "pundit," he did not hand down his thoughts in his newspaper columns as Holy Writ, or smother them in his own deep knowledge of philosophy and history. His conclusions were clear-cut enough, and forceful; but they were argued with a respect for other opinions that made contesting them a matter of rational debate rather than the exchange of epithets. And in a day when personality in journalism was generally more readily saleable than thought, he did not obtrude himself. His personality was private—a pleasure for those privileged to know it, rather than an instrument of public argument and exploitation.

For the International Herald Tribune, whose parent in New York gave Walter Lippmann, despite his frequent dissents from its own policies, his public forum after the departure of the New York World, the passing of Mr. Lippmann at 85 is a matter of grief and pride, for an association that intellectually enriched the institution, while giving it the opportunity for a major public service.

New Hope in Rhodesia

Less than a week after the seeming collapse of a hopeful negotiation, the news out of Rhodesia is again highly encouraging: an agreed cease-fire between Rhodesian forces and African liberation fighters, the release by the white minority regime of all African political prisoners including the two most prominent leaders, and the scheduling of a black-white conference to discuss a new constitution without preconditions.

Clearly Prime Minister Ian Smith and his Rhodesian Front government have at last begun to decipher the handwriting on the wall in southern Africa. In the absence of an accommodation, escalation of guerrilla war in the north and east was certain. A provisional government dominated by a black liberation movement had been installed next door in Mozambique, and even South Africa's white government was pressing the white Rhodesians to negotiate with the African majority and threatening otherwise to withdraw its support.

For their part, accepting the wise counsel of the Presidents of Zambia, Tanzania and Botswana, the African Rhodesian leaders were willing not only to order the cease-fire but to put aside their demands for immediate transfer to majority rule in return for a restoration of their freedom and the opportunity to negotiate for a new constitution.

tution. Perhaps most important of all for the future of the country they call Zimbabwe, they agreed to bury bitter differences of long standing and unite their forces under the banner of the moderate African National Council.

A critical question now will be whether Mr. Smith can negotiate realistically for a constitution that will have to contain a timetable for the arrival of majority rule in a country where blacks outnumber whites by 22 to 1. Equally critical is whether the unity finally achieved between the diverse African groups will hold up through a long, taxing negotiation.

If he is serious about negotiating with Africans whom he has treated for 10 years as outlaws and worse, Mr. Smith must stand off vicious assaults from die-hard whites determined to perpetuate minority rule in Rhodesia. And African leaders who stick to a course of moderation and flexibility in the negotiations will always be in danger of attack from impatient revolutionaries.

Yet, an important first step—one that seemed beyond reach even six months ago—has been taken. There is credit for all parties; and all now need maximum encouragement to proceed along the only road that offers hope for racial justice and peace in southern Africa.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Swords Into Plowshares

At a time when the nations of the world are spending \$340 billion a year on "defense" and the two superpowers have been able to agree only to freeze the nuclear arms race at even higher levels than those already attained, an encouraging declaration has been signed in Peru. Eight Latin American countries have agreed to limit armaments, to stop buying offensive weapons and to use the money instead for social and economic development.

If the eight carry out their agreement they will indeed have taken that "extraordinary and unprecedented step" to reduce hemisphere tensions, for which they have already been credited by Assistant Secretary of State William D. Rogers, who observed the signing of the pact. If they can persuade the other Latin American nations—Brazil, above all—to adhere to the declaration in a follow-up meeting scheduled for next summer in Venezuela, they will have provided a splendid example for the whole world.

The significance of the agreement is enhanced by the fact that all eight signers—Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Panama, Peru and Venezuela—have fought border wars in the past and some still claim

land controlled by their neighbors. Few North Americans recall the War of the Pacific (1879-82) but it remains a vivid event for Peru and Bolivia, which lost it to Chile. And Ecuadorians painfully remember Peru's seizure of 77,000 square miles of territory at the time of World War II.

President Juan Velasco Alvarado of Peru deserves great credit for initiating this effort to halt the arms race in Latin America. His neighbors point out that Gen. Velasco started the competition for sophisticated weapons among Andean nations when he bought French Mirage jet fighters and Soviet tanks, complete with Russian instructors. But there can be no doubt that Peru's military regime now genuinely desires to use the country's resources for its social revolution rather than for costly arms.

What brought the eight countries to Peru on this occasion was the 150th anniversary of the Battle of Ayacucho, which signaled the end of the Spanish Empire in the Americas. Gen. Velasco could not have hoped for a more constructive result from the celebration.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

After Europe's Summit

On the increasingly urgent and dominant question of energy, the [European] summit was able to do little more than prepare the way for an agreement between President Giscard d'Estaing and President Ford on how the oil consumers should deal with the oil producers. If the Americans agree to the French proposal for a tripartite conference of the rich and the poor oil consumers and the producers, in return for French cooperation with the American-sponsored industrial consumer cartel in the new international energy agency, this will be an advance.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 16, 1899

PARIS—A tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar is the latest project of Jean Berlier, the well-known engineer who a year or so ago made a small tunnel under the Seine from the Place de la Concorde. Mr. Berlier is of opinion that a tunnel under the Straits of Gibraltar would do more to develop Africa and extend French commerce there than any amount of expeditions.

Fifty Years Ago

December 16, 1924

WASHINGTON—Regular transatlantic zeppelin service between New York and London, to be carried out by a gigantic new Navy aircraft in the near future, is the project that was laid before the House of Representatives Committee on Naval Affairs today by Rear-Admiral William Moffet, who informed the committee that such a craft would make a profit of close to \$5,000,000 for the Government.



'Looks as if Something Finally United the United Nations.'

Lippmann: Today and Tomorrow

By James Reston

(One of Walter Lippmann's regrets after the collapse of his two favorite New York papers, the World, and the Herald Tribune, was that he never wrote a column for The New York Times. He died age 85 on Saturday in New York. Here is a column in his own words under his old flag. He said it better than any of us—James Reston.)

—Lippmann on Fear: From what source come these unmanly fears that prevail among us? This dispiriting impotence? What is it that has shaken the nerves of so many?

It is the doubt whether there exists among the people that trust in each other which is the first condition of intelligent leadership. That is the root of the matter.

The particular objects which we debate so angrily are not so important. The fate of the nation does not hang upon any of them. But upon the power of the people to remain united for purposes they respect, upon their capacity to have faith in themselves and in their objectives, much depends.

It is not the facts of the crisis which we have to fear. They can be endured and dealt with. It is demoralization alone that is dangerous.

—On Leadership: The springs of greatness in a public man lie finally in the conviction that he must serve the truth and not opinion, that he must do what is right whether or not he is sure to succeed... this is the way of greatness. In the supreme moments of history, terms like duty, truth, justice and mercy—which in our torpid hours are tired words—become the measure of decision. We, unhappily, are acting as if we had forgotten them.

We are trying to be too shrewd, too clever, too calculating, when what the anxious and suffering peoples cry out to us for is that we practice the elemental virtues and adhere to the eternal verities. They alone can guide us through the complications of our days...

—On the Agency of Change: ("Drift and Mastery," 1914): We are unsettled to the very roots of our being, there isn't a human relation, whether of parent or child, husband and wife, worker and employer, that doesn't move in a strange situation.

We are not used to a complicated civilization, we don't know how to behave when personal conduct and external authority have disappeared. There are no precedents to guide us, no wisdom that wasn't meant for a simpler age. We have changed our environment more quickly than we know how to change ourselves...

—On Cheating: A big change has come into American life. It is not that our behavior is demonstrably worse than it used to be. It may be in many respects be considerably better... The big change is that we are much more lax in what we think about our conduct.

Why is it bad to shrug off the ideal standards of honesty in politics, business, and love? Because it defeats us and frustrates our lives. If we do not harden ourselves by stretching ourselves to reach upward to these not wholly attainable ideals, we slump down and settle into flabbiness and foolishness and boredom...

It is a mistake to suppose that there is satisfaction and the joy of life in a self-indulgent generation, in one interested primarily in the pursuit of private wealth and private pleasure and private

success. On the contrary, a self-indulgent generation in large part is an unhappy one. We are very rich, but we are not having a very good time...

—On the Duty of Officials: Those in high places are more than the administrators of government bureaus. They are more than the writers of laws. They are the custodians of a nation's ideals, of the beliefs it cherishes, of its permanent hopes, of the faith which makes a nation out of a mere aggregation of individuals. They are unfaithful to that trust when by word and example they promote a spirit that is complacent, evasive and acquisitive...

—In Defense of Filibusters: The genius of the American system, unique I believe among the democracies of the world, is that it limits all power, including the power of the majority... The American idea of a democratic decision has always been that important minorities must not be coerced. When there is strong opposition, it is neither wise nor practical to force a decision...

—American Democracy: It has worked, I am convinced, for two reasons: The first is that government in America has not, hitherto, been permitted to attempt to do too many things. Its problems have been kept within the capacity of ordinary men. The second is that outside the government and outside the party system, there have existed independent institutions and independent men... the judiciary... the free churches, the free press, the free universities, and no less important to the preservation of democracy, free men with sufficient secured property of their own, farms, factories, shops... protected by law and not dependent upon the will of elected or appointed officials...

—On "The Deepest Issue": The deepest issue of our time is whether the civilized people can maintain and develop a free society or whether they are to fall back into the ancient order of things, when the whole of men's existence, their consciences, their science, their arts, their labor, and their integrity as individuals were at the disposition of the state...

—On Codes of Conduct: There is no mechanical gadget by which the moral level of public life can be maintained. There is no spasm of popular righteousness which will raise it much for very long. All depends on the code of conduct which is fashionable. All depends on the working rules of behavior which the leading and conspicuous men and women in a society practice because they believe them, which most of the

others conform with as a matter of course...

—On Hope: When we ask ourselves what should be done about it all, I myself do not despair. It is clear, I think, that moral indifference exists among people who have no purposes beyond their private tastes and wishes, and whose ambitions are limited to the acquisition of money. It is not surprising that they are so numerous... for they have been living in a decade... in which private purposes have had the right of way over public purposes. This will pass. The nation is growing and changing, and the problems which cannot be ignored are mounting. They will generate public purposes. And when they do generate public purposes, they will overcome the moral indifference...

U.S. Jobless Rate at Crossroads

By William F. Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—The attention being given to the U.S. unemployment figure is the most concentrated since the approach, by Henry Aaron, to a new world record as a home-run hitter. Every day, the figure inches up. And we are training ourselves to say that when it hits 7 per cent, a drastic change will occur in economic policy. At that point, the pundits are saying, we will reflate—giving to this operation precedence over curbing inflation.

Milton Friedman, the wise and learned economist, made recently a throw-away observation, to which I think insufficient attention has been paid. It is that for perhaps the first time, the number of people in America who stand to be hurt by inflation greatly exceeds the number who stand to be hurt by anti-inflationary measures. That being so, it would appear that the majority would work their way out of the minority. And anti-inflationary measures would continue to prevail over and against inflationary measures. That is the political logic of the observation, but it is unsafe to predict that that which is politically logical is that which will happen.

For one thing, there is a lack of common understanding. If—let us use some raw figures—it damages strategically 80 per cent of the American people to do something which will bring tactical relief to 20 per cent of the American people—then one needs to inquire exactly into the nature, on the one hand, of the relief for the minority, and the sacrifice of the majority. Using such Benthamite specifications, the pleasure-pain principle would suggest that it obviously hurts the middle class less to suffer a 10-per-cent erosion in their savings by more inflation than it hurts the lower class to suffer unemployment.

The Easy Way

But that is the easy formulation, more popularly resorted to by demagogic politicians and socialist doctrinaires. The tough-minded contemporary analyst will insist on a closer specification of the pains and the pleasures involved.

For instance: Unemployment today is not by any means the same thing as unemployment in the 1920s, or even in the 1930s. Unemployment once upon a time meant a close brush with extreme physical hardship. It could mean

Ford-Giscard Meeting A Chance to Oil Up An Old Friendship

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—It has become recent custom for U.S. and French presidents to hold their private summits on midweek islands to give the impression that neither is sacrificing face. The Nixon and Pompidou met in the Azores and Iceland. Now Ford takes over with Giscard d'Estaing in Martinique, a French territory off the Americas.

Costly equipped for public relations, even including tennis racquets (which Giscard d'Estaing certainly yields more eagerly than his colleague), the two have their first chance to get acquainted, even if they are already well briefed on each other's viewpoints.

They are bound to exchange opinions on the world, on the Middle East and on Leonid Brezhnev, who has been assiduously courting both of them. And they are bound to review differences between U.S. and French policy.

Topic A

But Topic A, inescapably, is oil. If they can compromise on how to face the bloc of petroleum producers (which means, primarily, the Arabs), their basic problem will be settled—and the rest of the European Community will go along.

The lack of French oil—and a painful awareness of France's dependence on other lands for energy—runs counter to France's conception of itself. Since Joan of Arc, this nation has manifested a belief in its special spiritual or cultural role, stemming from total independence.

As NATO developed after World War II, France gradually found it could gain the benefits of alliance without sacrificing its hallowed nationalistic concepts. It withdrew from the pact's military commands, knowing it was protected in case of war by the combination of West Germany and Italy to the east, backed by U.S. strategic power.

Emphasis on independence continued even within the European Community which binds together nine nations including France. On many issues—above all oil—Paris found itself outnumbered eight to one. Yet it managed to impose its will, at least partially, on the rest.

Logical Nation

Nevertheless, this is an essentially logical nation. It knows if the industrial world drowns in a flood of petroleum money, fighting about by Arab lands enriched through rising prices, France will be among the first to sink. Time access to enough oil for those who need it and establishment of a new monetary system

firm enough to benefit everyone must be assured. On this there is no argument between Washington and Paris.

The French—who are just starting to feel its teeth—want to avoid a depression as much as anybody. The problem for Ford and Giscard d'Estaing is to agree on the best means of doing what must be done.

A weakness of the French bargaining position is that Europe (above all France) is basically short on energy resources while the United States is relatively dishonorable to pressure and could soon become autonomous.

Nevertheless, the wisest approach by far to coordinate action—in both petroleum and monetary negotiations—between the United States, Europe and Japan. If there is no agreed joint policy on purchases and allocation of available supplies, the industrial lands (above all Europe and Japan) are bound to escalate their present national competition for Arab goodwill. And that can only drive prices higher.

Last year France advanced the idea of a European-Arab investment and development program and several Arab ministers attended the community's summit in Copenhagen. But this approach has not proven to be helpful. Anyway France now has a new government. Will this produce a new policy?

Clever Diplomacy

German Chancellor Schmidt is trying to mediate differences between France and the United States and between France and its community partners. His clever diplomacy seems to have inspired certain results and Giscard d'Estaing knows that in some respects he represents a concerted "European" position to Ford, as a result of the recent Paris summit.

So the prospect of this Giscard-Ford get-together should be propitious. Secretary Kissinger has elaborated a plan for a consumer-producer meeting that is not profoundly in contradiction to Giscard d'Estaing's preference for including underdeveloped nations. Neither idea automatically excludes the other—as Kissinger concedes.

Since this is so—and since both the Americans and French acknowledge the need for solution to avoid world economic disaster—there is every hope for an agreed course of action. France and the United States are old allies but they have often quarreled. On absolutely primordial things, however, like the importance of orderly access to oil and a means of paying for it, both nations are impelled toward reason.

hunger, even starvation; the total neglect of the family; life without necessary medical aid; without shelter.

As a practical matter, the unemployment we have today means less than that. There is a variety of relief, coming in from federal, state and local organizations, covering food, shelter, medicine, even clothing.

Granted, the longer one is unemployed, the more attenuated the relief, depending on the state one lives in. On the other hand, it is also true that one can find, without looking very hard, hardy specimens of Americans who have been unemployed for years, and look not that much worse for the experience. It is also true that every issue of every newspaper offers employment of various kinds, day after day, to those willing to do the least attractive work of the society: the menial work.

At the other end of the picture, the erosion of 10 per cent, say,

in the buying power of the middle class is not merely a one-time erosion of its savings. It is viewed as the refranchising of a long-lived mechanism which cannot be aborted merely by switching gears. It is a process that does more than deduct 10 per cent from the purchasing power of a dollar. It influences myriad decisions of huge strategic consequence. Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President, has said that if we reflate within the next year, it may require 20 years before economic equilibrium is reestablished.

Raring to Go

The new Congress is raring to go, and when that figure of 7 per cent unemployment is reached, we are likely to see—or better, to be overrun by—a huge surge in Washington, aimed at reducing that figure. All the resources of national sobriety are greatly needed now—to devise practical means of helping the 7 per cent, without institutionalizing that inflation that cost them their jobs in the first place. The wonder of it is that we have at this odd of it is that a moment in American history probably the best oriented tight circle of men who ever held influence and power around the White House. A conservative President is surrounded by tough economic conservative advisers, Greenspan, Simon and Burns. If they cannot publicize the case for sobriety, it is unlikely anyone else ever can; and possible that no one will ever again have the opportunity.

Plan Aided by Protestant Clergy

IRA's Provisionals Reported Considering Truce in Ulster

DUBLIN, Dec. 15 (UPI)—The Provisional wing of the outlawed Irish Republican Army is studying a plan for a cease-fire in Northern Ireland and a decision will be announced within a few days, IRA sources said today.

"At the moment, things look favorable," they added.

The IRA's seven-man Army Council—the policy-making body—is considering a peace plan evolved at a secret meeting in County Clare last week of top IRA commanders and Protestant churchmen, the sources said.

"The plan has had a favorable reaction but its implementation will depend to a large extent on the British security forces, the sources added.

The IRA chief of staff, David

O'Connell, and three other veteran IRA commanders escaped a police raid on a small village hotel in Peake in the southwest of the Irish Republic last Tuesday when they were talking with Protestant clergymen, who included the Right Rev. Arthur Butler, Bishop of Connor and Down.

An IRA statement said that the IRA leaders had been forewarned by IRA intelligence about the raid. A police spokesman refused to comment.

In violence this weekend, gunmen ambushed a security patrol investigating a burglary in a Northern Ireland border town yesterday, killing a policeman and critically wounding a soldier.

A British Army spokesman said that a gang sprayed the two men with submachine-gun and rifle fire as they stepped out of the front door of a house in Furryhill, County Armagh.

Two men, a helicopter failed to catch any of the gunmen, who were thought to have committed the burglary to lure the soldier and policemen into a trap.

In Newport, Wales, a bomb thought to have been planted by the IRA exploded on the main commercial street early yesterday, heavily damaging a shop and blowing out the windows of 20 others. Police said no one was hurt.

The IRA Provisionals' last cease-fire in Northern Ireland was in June 1972, and lasted 13 days. It ended abruptly with a confrontation in the West Belfast housing estate of Lendaloe between Roman Catholics and the British Army.

That cease-fire had been negotiated with William Whitelaw, then British secretary of state for Northern Ireland. He met IRA leaders in England to work out the details.

After its breakdown Mr. Whitelaw pledged in the British Parliament that he would "never again" negotiate with the Provisionals.

IRA sources in Dublin believe that the Protestant clergymen's visit to Peake was made with the knowledge of British authorities.

"We do not know how much approval was given, but we believe the British knew about the visit," the source said.

Battles Rage in S. Vietnam; 3 District Towns Attacked

SAIGON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Fighting was reported to be continuing today in two provinces bordering Cambodia and the Saigon command said that a district town had been overrun by North Vietnamese and Viet Cong forces.

The command said that the town of Duc Phong, 85 miles northeast of Saigon along Highway 14, fell after repeated attacks during the last two days. Spokesmen said radio contact had been lost with the Garrison and there were no immediate reports of casualties or other details.

Two other district capitals and a military base camp in Phuoc Long Province have also been under heavy attack for the last two days, the military command said.

The only strategic value evident in Duc Phong is that it is astride Highway 14 which leads to the Central Highlands. The attacks in the province appear to have the objective of consolidating and extending North Vietnamese and Viet Cong road systems.

The Saigon command said government forces have suffered more than 3,000 casualties in increased fighting during the last 10 days. Official figures



GRIM HUNT—Firemen in Nottingham, England, checked the ruins of an old people's home yesterday after an early-hours fire killed 18 of 49 residents and hurt 15.

Pilot, 6 Children Survive Peru Jungle Crash

LIMA, Dec. 15 (AP)—A bush pilot and six children survived a plane crash and walked for almost a week in a Peruvian jungle before they reached civilization early yesterday. Three others died as a result of the accident.

Reports from the edge of the jungle said the pilot and the survivors, 6 years to 14 years of age, are now in a hospital and out of danger.

The one-engine Cessna plane they were riding on a brief excursion crashed in the jungle on Dec. 7. There was no sign of the survivors until they appeared in the small town of Iscosasin.

Isosasin, a community of about 6,000 persons, borders the jungle about 400 kilometers east of Lima, but is so remote it is not on the map.

After its breakdown Mr.

The survivors were taken by helicopter to the town of San Ramon, a larger community on the bottom slopes of the Andes that divide coastal Peru from the jungle area.

According to the pilot, the seven walked most of the time and lived on roots until they were picked up on Friday by a river raftman on one of several

rafts that navigate the inland waterways in the jungle.

Two children died when the plane crashed. A third died on the trek from infected wounds and other injuries sustained during the crash.

All, including the pilot, are members of a large Swiss-German family that settled in the jungle area at the beginning of the century. The family lives in Oxapampa, at the edge of the jungle, about 350 kilometers east of Lima.

They are all of Peruvian nationality, relatives in Lima said.

The plane, belonging to the Agriculture Service Co., a firm that services jungle plantations, was on a one-hour trip from San Ramon to a plantation near Isosasin.

Press reports quoted the pilot as saying the plane's engine went dead 10 minutes out of San Ramon and it glided much of the way, crashing in a swampy area full of tall trees.

Methodist Separated From Family

Seoul Expels U.S. Missionary For Criticizing Park Regime

SEOUL, Dec. 15 (AP)—An American Methodist missionary who worked for the restoration of civil liberties in South Korea was deported yesterday as his wife and four children watched in tears at the airport.

"I must obey God rather than men and speak according to my conscience," said the Rev. George Ogle in a written statement issued after he was placed on a Korean Air Lines flight to Los Angeles.

On arrival at Los Angeles International Airport he said: "I've lived in Korea for 30 years. My wife and family were born there and we consider it our home. And to be kicked out of your home is a very bad thing." He added that his family would join him after the end of the current school year.

The 45-year-old missionary from Pitsburg, Pa., was ordered out of the country for criticizing the regime of President Chung Hee Park.

No Good-Bye

Mrs. Ogle and the couple's four children followed in cars with other missionaries when immigration authorities picked up her husband and drove him to the airport. But they were unable to say good-bye because he was already aboard the plane when they arrived. The missionaries sang hymns.

Witnesses said the clergyman shouted, "Long live the Republic of Korea" and "God be with the Korean people," as he climbed the ramp to the aircraft.

A group of Christians staged a brief demonstration at Mr. Ogle's home as he was taken away, and some national church groups petitioned Mr. Park to reconsider the deportation.

Shortly before the ouster, opposition and ruling party legislators fought on the floor of the National Assembly after Rep. Chung Yi-hyung, an opposition New Democratic party member and former foreign minister, urged Mr. Park to step down.

The Justice Ministry ordered the deportation on the grounds that the missionary had participated in illegal political agitation and demonstrations through his preaching and public speeches.

Mr. Ogle was one of nine American missionaries who expressed concern over suppression of rights by Gen. Park's government to an aide of President Ford during his visit to Seoul Nov. 22-23.

The missionary has been active in a civil rights movement that has urged abolition of the present constitution and release of political prisoners. But he said before leaving the country that he had not violated any Korean laws. The constitution, written in 1972 under martial law, curbed some civil rights and gave Mr. Park vast powers.

In a statement handed to newsmen, Mr. Ogle said: "I wish to emphasize that I am being deported for no legal or moral reason. As far as I know I have broken no Korean law." The U.S. Embassy in Seoul issued a brief statement expressing



The Rev. George Ogle

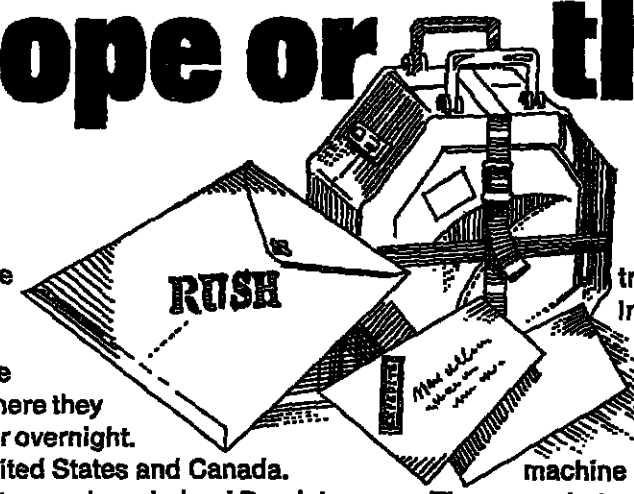
"regret" over the expulsion. Mr. Ogle, who was thought to be the first American missionary deported from South Korea.

Melee Described

SEOUL, Dec. 15 (NYT)—The aftermath of 20 minutes of confusion involving about 40 position and a pro-government legislators in the Assembly, at least one deputy was hospitalized for back injuries. It was the biggest clash in the Assembly in many years.

A pro-government legislator, tired Gen. Song Ho-lim, leapt up and pushed Mr. Yi-Ayung from the forum. Soon, the entire floor became a melee in which glasses flew overhead. While assemblymen fought in small groups, a deputy jumped down on one of them from his table.

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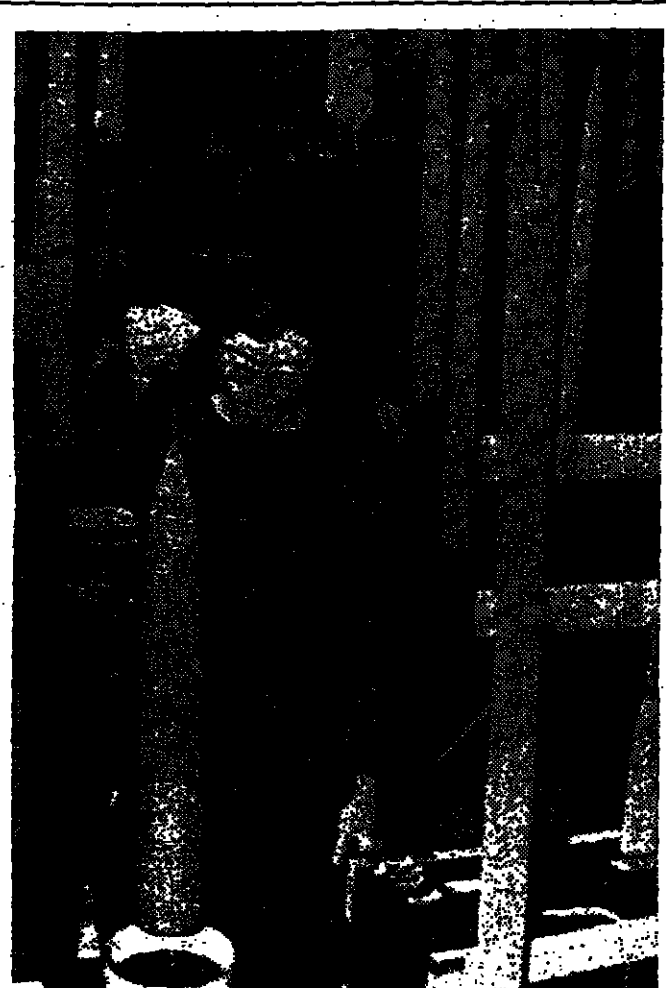
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Zarb Is Confirmed

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 (AP)—Frank Zarb was confirmed by the Senate last week to be administrator of the U.S. Energy Administration. Approval was by voice vote and without debate.



HOLIDAY TRADITION—A Swiss youth in Basel takes part in a pre-Christmas tradition by dipping a holiday candle in a tent set up in a central square. Proceeds go to a charity to help young dropouts.

Leningrad Illness Cited by Finns

NEW YORK, Dec. 15 (NYT)—Two Finnish doctors have made a study that supports a U.S. Public Health Service warning that tourists to Leningrad risk picking up a stubborn parasitic infection that can cause chronic intestinal symptoms.

The Finnish doctors said after examining stools from a group of Finnish students before and after they had gone to Leningrad that one in four travelers acquired the infection which is called giardiasis.

"Every physician should become aware of Leningrad as a source of giardiasis, because the illness can be effectively treated," Dr. Lina Jokipii and Dr. Aune Jokipii said in a letter published in the New England Journal of Medicine.

A giardiasis sufferer can have prolonged diarrhea, abdominal cramps, severe weight loss, fatigue, nausea and gas. Symptoms usually disappear promptly after treatment with one of two drugs—Atabrine or Flagyl.

Russian health officials had denied that Leningrad was the source for cases of giardiasis reported by the Public Health Service's Center for Disease Control in Atlanta. The center's epidemiologists had estimated that several hundred Americans who visited Leningrad had contracted giardiasis there.

In Melancholy Contrast Jews in Germany Renewing Lives

By John M. Goshko

BERLIN (WP).—Today, approximately 27,000 Jews live in West Germany and West Berlin. Contemporary Germany is a far different place from the "Thousand Year Reich" dreamed of by Hitler. It is a dynamic, open, genuinely democratic land. Yet the legacy of "the final solution" endures. The Jewish community of today is so small—less than one twentieth of one per cent of the population—that it has hardly touched the main stream of German events in the years since World War II.

This is in melancholy contrast to the story of Germany's Jews during the 1,000 years before Hitler. Then, they were the acknowledged aristocrats of world Jewry. Although only 1 per cent of the population, they exerted enormous influence on German life from the Middle Ages to the 20th century. No discussion of German culture, science or political thought can go far without encountering the imprint of such figures as Marx, Liebknecht, Heine, Einstein and Freud.

But this proud history vanished into the holocaust. As an Israeli ambassador to Bonn noted a few years ago, the ranks of Jewish thinkers, writers and scientists will never again be led by men steeped in the traditions of the

behind East Germany's espionage apparatus.

All these individuals bear the mark of their Jewish background, some quite literally in the form of concentration camp tattoos. Those who were luckier can usually look back on long years spent in exile. They make no secret of their blood. But, while their emigration invariably makes them the object of special interest, they are not really part of the story of the Jews in Germany today.

Rather, these eminent ones are persons who have chosen to put aside the persecution of the Nazi era and pick up anew the lives that they led as assimilated Jews in pre-Hitler Germany. Some have been led to this by intermarriage, some by conditioning in families that had been assimilated for generations and some by simple personal preference.

Lost Desire

Whatever the reason, they have lost the desire to preserve their Jewishness in either a religious or a communal sense. Many have abandoned Judaism for Christianity or the secular religion of Marxism. And, in both West and East, they regard themselves—and are generally regarded by others—not as Jews but as Germans who happen to have some Jewish ancestors.

The real story of Germany's Jews is to be found among those who cling to a way of life that is consciously Jewish. They are the ones who faithfully attend religious services in an effort to maintain Judaism as a living religion on alien soil, who insist on a Jewish education for their children and who have formally enrolled in one of the 69 regional communities that jointly form the Central Council of Jews in Germany.

Even the council's name underscores the difference between them and those who have chosen assimilation. There is nothing accidental about the way in which the title is phrased to read "Jews in Germany." Many members are still reluctant to refer to themselves as "German Jews."

There are some show-business personalities such as television star Hans Rothbarth or a politician such as former Hamburg Mayor Herbert Weichmann—who have achieved considerable celebrity in the gentile world. Most, however, exist in what Inge Deutsch-Kron, a German-born Jew who is now an Israeli citizen and journalist, calls "a voluntary, self-imposed ghetto which shuts its doors to non-Jews after business hours." Or, as a Jewish businessman in Berlin puts it, "We are German-speaking outsiders who live in a world of our own."

Steady Growth

This, Miss Deutsch-Kron says, "is the fate of both sides. The Jews, especially the older ones, are very inhibited. When they meet a German, their instinctive first thought is, 'What was he doing during those years?' Also, someone who lost his family in a death camp has little patience with long, compulsive explanations about how most Germans didn't know what was happening."

"And the Jews make the Germans equally uncomfortable," she adds. "The presence of Jews still arouses too many complex and guilt feelings. Even those Germans who genuinely regret the past—and in all fairness it must be said that they are the majority—show much more interest in Israel than in their Jewish neighbors here. They find it more com-



THE THIRD REICH—A contingent of men off to Nazi labor camps passes through the streets of Berlin in 1935.

fortable to view the matter from a distance."

Given this ambivalence, most outsiders, particularly the Jews of Israel and other Western European countries, cannot understand why other Jews would want to continue living in Germany.

Yet, despite all the burdens—the painful memories, the sense of alienation from one's neighbors, the undisguised frowns from Jews elsewhere—there were those who chose to ignore this attitude. Out of the scattered seeds of European Jewry, a new Jewish community somehow managed to put down roots and grow in the formerly hostile German soil.

It is not a young community. Its members currently have a median age of slightly over 50. Only about 16 per cent of the Jews in Germany are children. As a result, the death rate within the community is six to seven times greater than the birthrate. Yet, in seeming defiance of the laws of nature, the community has maintained a small but steady growth. That is because immigration has consistently run twice as high as emigration. For one reason or another, the post-war years have turned up successive groups of Jews willing to settle in the country that once sought their systematic extermination.

Some were German Jews who, in spite of everything, were simply unable to break the tie with a way of life in which they had been reared.

Although no two cases are exactly alike, almost all the Jews who have returned came back because they could not adjust to life in other countries. Some were professionals—lawyers, journalists, academics—unable to adapt their training to foreign languages and systems. Even more of the Jews found themselves alone and facing old age in strange lands. They were lured back by the pensions due them from the German government and by the desire to pass their remaining years in a familiar language and environment.

Another element of the community—the biggest in fact—was formed by Polish and other East European Jews who survived the concentration camps. Unwilling to return after the war to countries over which the Iron Curtain was descending and finding the road to Palestine temporarily blocked, they stayed on in Allied-occupied Germany.

Originally, most of the East European Jews planned to remain only briefly before moving on to the new state of Israel. To this day, many have remained stateless persons rather than accept German citizenship; there is a saying among them that they "live in Germany with their bags packed."

But, as they prospered in the

"economic miracle" of postwar Germany, the length of their stays increased. Starting with modest businesses, such as small stores or bars, they gradually branched out into such fields as manufacturing, construction and real estate. By now, almost all have climbed securely into the financial upper-middle class and some have become very wealthy. Increasingly, the new generation has moved away from the businesses of their fathers and started to enter the professions. And, as the size of the stake that they built up in Germany has grown, the East European Jews have "unpacked their bags" and settled down permanently.

There also has been a small but steady infusion from other places. A number of Israelis have come to study in German universities or to pursue business opportunities and many have remained indefinitely. Now, West German officials suddenly are facing the possibility of a new inflow from yet another source.

This is the result of the Soviet Union's reluctant decision to permit the stepped-up emigration of Russian Jews. During recent weeks, a number of Soviet Jews, who went first to Israel but who found themselves dissatisfied there, have turned up in Germany.

At the time Hitler came to

power in 1933, Berlin's Jewish community was the fifth largest in the world and its members played a very prominent part in making the Berlin of the Weimar



Herbert Weichmann

Republic one of Europe's pre-eminent centers of the arts and sciences.

Today, West Berlin has only about 5,500 Jews. But they form the biggest, most active and most thriving Jewish community anywhere in Germany. And, although the presence is greatly diminished by the standards of the past, West Berlin's Jews have re-established themselves as something of a force in their city.

Just a few steps off West Berlin's most fashionable thoroughfare, the Kurfurstendamm, is a modern, functional building whose only adornment consists of a pair of huge, carved stone reliefs placed above the entrance and one corner. They are all that remains of the great synagogue that once stood on this site but that was plundered and burned by Nazi mobs on the infamous "Crystal Night" in November, 1938.

Now, they are part of the Jewish Community Center of Berlin. These venerable stones, plus a memorial wall in the inner courtyard inscribed with the names of death camps, are a stark reminder of the past. But the community center is far more than a shrine to former glory and tragedy. It is the bustling, multifaceted center of a highly organized community that has determined to give its members a framework in which they can lead Jewish lives from birth to old age.

(First of a series of articles.)

British Town Planners Pessimistic On Future of Urban Development

By Wolf von Eckardt

LONDON (WP).—Thirty years ago the Town and Country Planning Association, a British pressure group for urban improvement, called for the construction of hundreds of new towns to assure orderly industrial and urban growth.

This month, the association announced that the time for major rebuilding in towns and vast capital expenditures in the country is over.

"Confidence in planning could hardly be at a lower ebb—in government, among the general public, developers, industrialists, social workers and community activists and, perhaps above all, among planners themselves," said David Hall, the association's director.

He spoke at the association's 75th anniversary conference held here last week in an atmosphere of pessimism. Actually, the association has accomplished a great deal since it was founded in 1899 by Ebenezer Howard. His idea, set forth in a widely bought and little read book entitled "Tomor-

row, a Peaceful Path to Real Reform," was to relieve the overcrowding of London's slums by bringing people, jobs and social services together in comprehensively planned "garden cities."

Considered Success

The association built two of these cities itself and, after World War II, was instrumental in the passage of Britain's New Towns Act. More than 20 towns with a total population of 2 million have since been built. Most of the conference speakers here consider them a success.

The association has also had considerable influence on planning theory and policy in many other countries, including the United States. The "new communities" provisions of the 1970 Federal Housing Act are remarkably similar to the British legislation. But virtually all of the 15 U.S. new towns which have received some measure of government assistance are now in financial trouble.

Roger Starr, the head of the New York City Housing and Development Administration, did not once mention U.S. new towns in a lengthy speech here, although the most promising of the government-assisted new towns is under construction on Roosevelt Island in New York City's East River.

The British speakers are proud of their new towns, however, and if they are retreating from their ambitious plans, it is not, they say, because the new town idea has failed, but because government planners have failed the new towns.

The sense of experiment and pioneering was drained out of the early towns, they said, by the delays and frustrations of the unsettled economy of the 1960s. Worse, rather than keep the towns small and manageable, as Howard had ordained, the government expanded them, committing the very sin of urban sprawl that the new towns were supposed to prevent.

The worst planning sins, however, were committed in the city, said Colin Ward, the association's environmental education officer. "One of the reasons why people fear and distrust the planning process is that the planners keep trying to make the crooked places straight, to iron out the kinks, to eliminate nonconforming users and, in short, to impose geometry upon urban geography."

The worst advice planners have ever accepted, Mr. Ward said, was the injunction to "make no little plans."

One of the leading minds with-

in Howard's movement, Sir Patrick Geddes, said 80 years ago that planning, to be successful, should not be mere land planning or mere job planning, but "folk planning." To give people, in fact, the same sense that we give when transplanting flowers, instead of harsh evictions and arbitrary instructions to "move on."

He also advocated citizen participation 70 years before city planners here and in America discovered it. "The ordinary citizen," he said, "should have a vision and a comprehension of the possibilities of his own city."

The association points with greatest pride, however, to the fact that another of its most prominent leaders, Sir Frederick Osborn, in 1945, predicted the downfall of the high-rise apartment building.

Here in London this downfall seems practically assured. Opposition to high-rise living, particularly for low-income families, seems even stronger than in the United States. Nearly everyone has seen and is eager to discuss a recent BBC television program on crime and vandalism in high-rise projects that features the destruction of high-rise housing blocks in St. Louis.

It is unlikely that public opinion here would permit the construction of any more publicly subsidized high-rise blocks, at least for families with children. Reminded that he was shouted down and jeered by architects and planners only eight years ago for criticizing apartment towers, Sir Frederick said: "Naturally, I put a bit, but the fact is that I merely said what everyone with experience of housing knew and what all opinion surveys of the time and since then have confirmed: that 80 to 90 per cent of people prefer the house and garden to the flat."

The Town and Country Planning Association celebrated its 75th anniversary by pointing out that it has always stood for "a quieter, gentler, more humane tradition than the one which has made the word 'planner' a term of abuse and mockery among the general public," as a speaker put it.

"We used to think we were rich and could do anything," Mr. Ward said. "Now—praise be—the bottom is said to have fallen out of the property market and the energy crisis is adding a new dimension of 'energy budgeting' to our assessment of urban futures."

"Riches may be learning and beauty and music and art and coffee and omelettes. Perhaps in the coming days of poverty, we may get more of these."

U.S. Town Uses 'Payoff' to Police To Reduce Crime

By Lee Grant

ORANGE, Calif. (AP).—Crime may be increasing elsewhere, but in this suburb of Los Angeles it is down by 16.28 per cent this year. The police force's secret weapon is money.

Since January, the city has been rewarding its policemen with a pay raise for each 3-per-cent drop in the crime rate. The increases have boosted base pay by as much as \$30 a month.

Police Chief Merrill Duncan says he has received hundreds of letters from police departments across the country and abroad, inquiring about the innovative program.

The program's success is underscored by comparing the crime rate here with the rates in two neighboring cities. Santa Ana's crime rate has jumped 17.1 per cent in the last year, and Anaheim has had a 17.6-per-cent increase.

Interest in Shift

Neither city has plans to adopt Orange's incentive program, unique in the United States. Chief Duncan says that because of the program, officers from other departments are showing interest in transferring to Orange.

"We are attracting experienced men," the chief said. "There is a waiting list of people wanting to come on the force."

But Chief Duncan said that with the decrease in the crime rate, there is little need to add to the force of 118 men, which is about average for a U.S. city of Orange's size and population—19.6 square miles and 85,000 persons. So far, the city has paid \$80,000 in bonus increases to policemen—far less, Chief Duncan says, than it would have cost to hire more personnel.

The salary increases will remain, even if crime in Orange starts to rise again.

Integrity Cited

The senior officers in Orange's Police Department—Lieutenant, captain and chief—do not participate in the wage-incentive program. They are classified as managerial personnel.

"In a dishonest department there would be cheating," Chief Duncan says. "This is not a dishonest department. I depend on the integrity of our system."

The wage-incentive program was created during bargaining with the city over police salaries last year.

"They kept telling us how they were the best police force around," city spokesman Clifford Miller said. "We wanted them to prove it."

The city decided to add 1 per cent to the policemen's salaries for every 3 per cent reduction in rape, robbery, burglary and auto theft—the most prevalent crimes in this middle-class community. The program does not encourage

bonus hunting because they do not get pay increases for arrests. What does pay off is stopping crime before it happens.

Policemen have devised many preventive measures. Officer Milt Galbraith, a training officer in the Community-Services Division, outlined some of the new tactics:

• A program called "The Watchful I" teaches crime prevention to housing-development and apartment dwellers, using films and lectures by policemen. The officers demonstrate security devices and urge residents to call police whenever they think a crime might occur.

• The neighborhood officer concept has been reinstated, allowing an officer to stay assigned to the same neighborhood indefinitely. He learns the problems of a specific area and is able to take precautions.

• To stop auto thefts, police patrol parking lots looking for unlocked car doors and open windows. In such cases, they drop a leaflet reading, "If I were a thief, I would have stolen your unlocked car." A similar practice is employed at unlocked garages. Owners find a leaflet: "If I were a thief, I would have carted away half your garage."

• The Police Department has proposed a bill to the city council which would require builders to install better locks on homes and apartments.

• Officers are taking the time to talk to apartment managers about installing brighter lights and informing tenants about the crime-prevention program.

'Extra Loaf'

"There are so many things being done," Officer Galbraith said. "The officers themselves see the need. And they also think, 'If I'm going to put an extra loaf of bread on the table, this is what has to be done.'"

"The overall result is a lot of self-pride among the officers," he said.

The 16.28-per-cent drop in the four major crimes here contrasts with a 7-per-cent rise in all major crime in California during the first six months of this year, the latest figures available. Only one other California city, San Francisco, has reported a crime reduction this year, a 6-per-cent decline. Nationwide, the FBI reports that major crime has increased by more than 15 per cent this year.

Officer Galbraith said there were 2,499 rapes, robberies, burglaries and auto thefts in Orange last year, and nearly 2,100 this year, through November. Other types of crime were negligible both years, the police reported.

"And the word is spreading," he said, "that most burglars who come into Orange get caught. We haven't added any new punishment but we tell the ones we catch, 'Tell your friends not to come to Orange.'"



PATROL DUTY—Patrolman Robert Reifeiss, left, and master patrolman Bill Yackle prepare for a patrol.



Katherina Focke

German-speaking world. Instead, their successors in the generations to come will be working in other lands and other languages.

Key Roles

Here and there, individuals with Jewish roots to their family trees have appeared to play key roles in contemporary Germany. Two cabinet ministers in the present West German government are partly Jewish. Katherina Focke is the minister for health and family affairs, and Egon Bahr, currently minister for economic co-operation, was, under former Chancellor Willy Brandt, the most influential architect of Bonn's foreign policy.

Ironically, such stories are even more commonplace across the border in East Germany, where there are at most 5,000 Jews and where the government maintains a militantly hostile attitude toward Israel. Still, Jews have been prominent in East German affairs since the late Hans Eisler saluted the state's founding by writing its national anthem. At present, two Jews, Albert Norden and Hermann Axen, are members of the Communist party Politburo and the mysterious Gen. Markus Wolf is the guiding genius

The Success of Japanese Immigration to Brazil

By Leonard Greenwood

SAO PAULO, Brazil.—The 68-year-old story of Japanese immigration to Brazil is one of success that has aroused the awe, envy and some currents of resentment among Brazilians.

The 250,000 immigrants have grown to 730,000, less than 1 per cent of Brazil's population, yet they have had a profound impact on its economy and eating habits. The Japanese have dominated sectors of agriculture, developed mechanization and the use of fertilizer and modernized transport and marketing.

In the great wholesale food market of Sao Paulo, half the deals are in Japanese. Produce is bought and sold by giant co-ops. The biggest named market after the town where it is based, handles 10 per cent of all movement and it is 80 per cent Japanese-operated.

Yoshihiko Horino, chief of Cofa's fruits and market garden produce, says Japanese farmers produce roughly half of Brazil's greens, tomatoes, eggs and pears and more than 90 per cent of its tea, grapes, strawberries, plums and sweet melons. In Sao Paulo State, only one in 10 persons in agriculture is Japanese, but they grow a third of the food. Brazilians eat grapes year

round because Japanese farmers in Parana can grow two crops. Housewives in the far south buy sweet melons in winter, grown by Japanese farmers 4,000 miles north in the Amazon. On the remote northwest frontier, where dried black beans were the only vegetables five years ago, shops now sell lettuce, tomatoes and vegetables grown by 26 families at a village in the jungle called 13th of September.

Nearly all early Japanese settlers came to Brazil as agricultural laborers. Growing and marketing food is still their economic base, but for years now the Japanese have been moving into the cities.

Today, only half of Brazil's Japanese are still in agriculture. Nearly 40 per cent are in commerce and the remainder in industry.

In Sao Paulo, the districts of Liberdade, where the first Japanese shops and boarding houses in the city opened along Rua Conde de Sarzedas in 1930, and Saude are completely Japanese. Saude has 50,000 Japanese and Liberdade 30,000.

The Japanese immigrants came to Brazil to escape poverty. Japan was still suffering from the disruptions caused by the end of feudalism in 1868. Many had gone to Hawaii and the United States, but they ran into

opposition from the white labor force.

At that time, Brazil desperately needed labor for its great coffee plantations. When slavery ended in 1888, Brazil brought in thousands of Italians. But after the coffee market collapse of 1902, the Italians suffered so much their government stopped them from coming.

In 1908

The first 781 Japanese sailed into Santos Harbor—gateway to the "promised land"—in 1908.

They toiled on the plantations only for food and miserable lodgings.

During World War I, developers opened new lands in the south and west of Sao Paulo State and Parana. They were not so fertile as the red soil of the old plantations and prices were low. Japanese immigrants put down their savings as deposits and bought 60-acre lots on installments.

By the late 1920s, the third and fourth generations of Brazilian-born Japanese were growing up. The tight bonds that had held the community together were crumbling and the young were integrating into Brazilian society.

A huge chasm has opened up between the generations. Older

Japanese cling to their traditions. For them, the tea-drinking ceremony is a part of life. They have learned little Portuguese, and outside colonies they are strangers in the land.

Shock Parents

Today, Japanese-Brazilian teen-agers wear jeans and the girls shock their parents with their bikinis. Their friends are Brazilian, their language is Portuguese and their allegiances are strongly Brazilian.

"You might annoy a young Japanese by calling him Japanese," an American businessman said, "but you will never insult him by calling him a Brazilian."

A European banker, who is fluent in Japanese, says that in some families there is almost no communication between the generations. "I've often had to interpret between parents and children in Japanese homes," he adds.

Today, a new wave of Japanese is sweeping into Brazil—the dark-suited financiers, industrialists and businessmen. They are vastly different from those who came before, for with their millions and their technology, they're laying plans to make Brazil a showpiece of overseas Japanese investment.

Los Angeles Times

Walter Lippmann, U.S. Journalist, Is Dead at 85

(Continued from Page 1)

Dr. Weingast continued. "He wears no battle scars because he is an observer rather than a participant in the struggle. He has cleared a position that is detached and somewhat remote."

Disturbing passion and emotion are components of thoughtful analysis. Mr. Lippmann himself agreed that he tended to deal generally rather than specifically with politics. "Look here," he once told a colleague, "I can't always be raising a flag and rushing off to battle."

Mr. Lippmann's growth to eminence over the last quarter of a century was a triumph of persistent application of reason to world and domestic problems. In his columns or other writings, he disdained the personal and shied from the scoop and the anecdotal. What gave him readability and immense authority was his ability to take a tangled headline issue, analyze it coolly and relate it convincingly to the underlying problems of which it was a part. He always wrote from a background of solid information and in this sense he was also a public schoolmaster who obliged his readers to think of the transient in terms of the everlasting.

He wrote next to nothing about himself and his methods, but he did take the occasion once to deny that he was a critic for criticism's sake. "It is not enough to criticize the official's policy," he said. "We must put ourselves inside his shoes for unless we have tried to face up to the facts before him, what we produce is

they are written into law. For while he has steadily professed liberal principles, he has often recoiled from liberal enactments."

The orderliness of Mr. Lippmann's later life started virtually

a year Mr. Lippmann was on the editorial board.

From that point on, Mr. Lippmann's life was divided into four distinct phases—the young intellectual who worked with George

were favorable at first. But after 1935, he grew steadily more hostile, suspecting that the New Dealers were a bunch of Socialists leading the country toward collectivism. He had long since



AT DINNER IN PARIS—During his many travels, Mr. Lippmann met in 1962 with Maurice Schumann, a Gaullist leader and longtime foreign minister of France.

Historical Heritage

From Mr. Lippmann's columns, especially those since 1939, and from his books, there emerged an insistence that Americans "face up to the facts" of their historical heritage, their civil liberties, and their responsibilities to their government, their country, and their world.

Sept. 23, 1889, in a New York brownstone on Lexington Avenue between 61st and 62d Streets. His father, Jacob, was a prosperous real-estate broker, who retired from business early in life. His mother, Daisy Baum Lippmann, was gracious and handsome, the daughter of a prominent New York

editor of the editorial page of the New York World; crusty years in opposition to the New Deal as writer of the column "Today and Tomorrow" in the New York Herald Tribune and other papers; and, beginning in 1938 with a move from New York to Washington, columns on world affairs.

His first marriage having broken up in divorce, in 1928 he married Helen Bryant Arnold and moved to Washington, D. C., where he continued his newspaper career, his writing, and his public life.

typical expression of this concept of American freedom. He wrote:

"To perpetuate the Republic in this epoch of war and revolution it is now more than ever necessary that we maintain the means of our intellectual liberty and Hamiltonian authority. We can do ourselves no greater injury than to become unconscious of either principle; so enamored of freedom that we do not construct strong lawful authority to contain it and sustain it, or so apprehensive of freedom that we seek to deny it and suppress it.

"The conflict of the two principles can be resolved only by utilizing them. Neither can live alone. Alone, that is, without the other, each is excessive and intolerable. Freedom, the faith in man's perfectibility, has all lead through anarchy to despotism. Authority, the conviction that men have to be governed and not merely let loose, will in itself always lead through arbitrariness and corruption to rebellion and chaos. Only in their union are the faithful. Only freedom which is under strong law, only strong law to which men consent because it preserves freedom, can endure."

As a public political thinker who exposed his views to millions, Mr. Lippmann was subject more than most to faultfinders and critics, especially those who professed active liberalism in the New Deal years. Among the most acid of his critics was Heywood Brown. Mr. Lippmann, his friend and colleague said was "quite apt to score a field goal for Harvard and a touchdown for Yale in one and the same play. But, of course, he specializes in safeties."

He was born in the family was Mrs. Lippmann's mother, a wealthy, cultured matriarch who doted on her grandchild.

Walter was an only child, and he was treated as a special kind of person. He was shielded from the rough-and-tumble experienced by most children, and the domestic chores were done for him by servants. He took only a small part in sports. Instead, he read and traveled, going to Europe almost every summer with his parents.

Degree in 3 Years

Young Lippmann entered Harvard in 1906 and took his bachelor's degree cum laude, in three years.

He was not a joiner, and indeed he was excluded from the student clubs because he was a Jew.

At Harvard, then a place of ferment, his imagination was captured by Fabian Socialism, and he became president of the Harvard Socialist Club.

In 1910, in what would normally have been his senior year, he took a discussion course with Graham Wallas, a visiting British lecturer and well-known Fabian Socialist. He made such an impression on Mr. Wallas that he dedicated his book, "The Great Society," to Mr. Lippmann when it was published in 1914. He also met Ralph Abernethy, a liberal Socialist with three daughters, one of whom, Faye, a vivacious and comely girl, Mr. Lippmann married in 1917.

The 4th Year

Throughout college, he wrote for the various Harvard literary magazines, and one of his articles brought him to the attention of George Santayana, whose "The

In 1914, the New Republic was started and Mr. Lippmann was with it. Both he and the magazine were soon in the clasp of the drama of World War I. Much of this is reflected in "The Stakes of Diplomacy," which contains a study of the causes of the war and the perils likely to persist after the war.

In the summer of 1917, Mr. Lippmann was in such excellent favor at the White House that he was put on a special (but informal) committee that prepared the territorial sections of President Wilson's Fourteen Points for peace.

Political Propaganda

In 1918, Mr. Lippmann served abroad briefly as an Army captain, churning out political propaganda, a chore that ended with the Armistice and his attachment to Col. House's staff at the Paris Peace Conference.

Back in New York, Mr. Lippmann worked on the staff of the New Republic, resigning to complete his book "Public Opinion." Shortly thereafter, he was invited to join the World, where he wrote editorials for two years.

In 1923, on the death of Frank Cobb, he was given charge of the editorial page with the title of editor. To some, like Mr. Croly, this shift to the World was an apostasy of idealism for the fleshpots of Park Row. The World, however, was the nation's most scientific newsweekly, and the goal of aspiring writers. Mr. Cobb was legendary as a great editor, and besides there were Rollin Kirby, the cartoonist, and the writers Heywood Brown, Arthur Krock, Allan Nevins, James M. Cain, Franklin P. Adams and Charles Merz among others.

World Positions

World affairs. His cool prescriptions of sanity and reason, emanating from what was now a truly world capital, increased his influence and gave his columns a new authority. This maturity showed, too, in his book "U.S. Foreign Policy," which stresses American international responsibilities after World War I.

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Mr. Lippmann was irritably impatient with the second Eisenhower administration. He had voted for Mr. Eisenhower in 1952 "because I felt he would be able to end the Korean war and because he would be able to liquidate [Sen. Joseph R.] McCarthy." But he thought the President had made a mistake by accepting the nomination in 1956 after having had a heart attack.

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Historical Heritage

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"To perpetuate the Republic in this epoch of war and revolution it is now more than ever necessary that we maintain the marriage of Jeffersonian liberty and Hamiltonian authority. We can do ourselves no greater injury than to become unconscious of either principle; so enamored of freedom that we construct too lax a lawful authority to contain it and sustain it, or so apprehensive of freedom that we seek to deny it and suppress it.

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Seeming Indifference

Mr. Brown, who in 1933 organized the American Newspaper Guild, became annoyed with Mr. Lippmann's seeming indifference to trade union matters. "I think I would die happy on the opening day of the general strike," he wrote at the time, "if I had the privilege of watching Walter Lippmann leave half a brick through a Tribune window at a nonunion operative who had been called in to write the current 'Today and Tomorrow' column on the gold standard."

Not all criticism was as flip as this. One of the fiercest Rodell of the Yale Law School took the commentator to task in "The American Mercury" is 1945 as a columnist who wrapped in portentiousness, not to say solemnity, of language, ideas of small import. The elaborateness of the package, Professor Rodell argued, hid the meagerness of the gift inside.

Much of the controversy over Mr. Lippmann concerned "liberalism." It was also inspired by his compulsion to see many sides of a question, by his tendency to associate with wealthy companions, the great and the powerful to the exclusion of the rank and file. Mr. Lippmann's conservatism, however, that he applauded the policies of Roosevelt, Wilson and Alfred E. Smith; that he opposed the Ku Klux Klan and peonage in Florida; that he advocated humanizing industry, Social Security, public works, and coexistence and trade with the Soviet Union. On the other hand, his columns opposed the Wagner Labor Relations Act and much New Deal legislation, and he voted for the minuscule Alf M. Landon in 1936, for Thomas E. Dewey in 1944 and 1948 and for Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952.

Summing Up

Summing up the contentions of Mr. Lippmann's critics, Dr. Weinstein said:

"Lippmann's record suggests that his enthusiasm for reform measures ends at the point where

Stewart, 188, Lexington Avenue, New York 17, craves a new deal in opposition to the New Deal as writer of the column "Today and Tomorrow" in The New York Herald Tribune and other papers; and, beginning in 1938 with a move from New York to Washington, columns on world affairs and columns, with largeness of spirit, on American politics.

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World Positions

The World, under Mr. Lippmann's leadership, inveighed against the Harding, Coolidge and Hoover administrations, supported the World Court, urged more cooperation with the League of Nations, wanted lower tariffs and more world trade and gave strong backing to Alfred E. Smith for the presidency.

One of the most controversial positions that The World and Mr. Lippmann took was on the Sacco-Vanzetti case. The paper questioned the justice of the conviction of the two anarchists in a Massachusetts payroll robbery but swung around when a commission headed by A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard and a onetime teacher of Mr. Lippmann, sustained the judgment. Mr. Lippmann wrote a piece praising the commission's report, but later he changed his mind. Mr. Cain and Mr. Brown's leaving the paper when it declined to publish his column attacking the Lippmann editorial.

Soon after The World was taken into the Scripps-Howard chain and its name merged with that of The Telegram, in 1931, Mr. Lippmann entered the third, and most controversial phase of his career when he was invited to write a signed column, "Today and Tomorrow," for the Herald Tribune. When he accepted, many liberals were aghast for the newspaper was widely regarded as the organ of Wall Street Republicans.

Then it, he was the author of 10 books and already one of the most authoritative voices of liberalism. The Herald Tribune promised him complete freedom of expression.

Like every other commentator, Mr. Lippmann proved fallible. He made mistakes in judgment, and some of his predictions turned sour.

At first he thought, for example, that Franklin D. Roosevelt would never make it. But a month before the 1932 election, he announced he would "cheerfully" vote for Gov. Roosevelt.

His columns on the New Deal

considered a strong shift to the right. They were convinced when he came out for Mr. Landon in 1936.

His first marriage having broken up in divorce, in 1938 he married Helen Byrne Armstrong and moved to Washington. Increasingly, from that time, he turned his attention to world affairs. His cool prescriptions of sanity and reason, emanating from what was now a truly world capital, increased his influence and gave his columns a new authority. This maturity showed, too, in his book "U.S. Foreign Policy," which stresses American world responsibilities after World War II.

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In NFL Activity

Eagles, Falcons, Redskins Triumph

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Rookie quarterback Mike Boryla won his third straight game for the Philadelphia Eagles today, turning two first-quarter fumbles into touchdowns in a 28-17 victory over Detroit.

Boryla threw a six-yard scoring pass to Harold Carmichael after lineman Mitch Sutton recovered a fumble by Ron Jesse on a swing pass at the Detroit seven-yard line.

Boryla also threw a one-yard TD pass to Charles Young late in the third quarter. Young caught seven passes for 73 yards to overtake Drew Pearson of Dallas for the pass-receiving leadership in the National Conference with 63 receptions. Pearson has 62.

The touchdown pass to Young sealed the victory after the Lions had pulled to within 14-10 on a one-yard sneak by quarterback Greg Landry. Boryla then drove

the Eagles 66 yards toward a four-yard touchdown plunge by Tom Sullivan with 6:48 left in the game.

Landry fired a 31-yard touchdown pass to Jesse with 2:08 remaining.

Falcons 10, Packers 3

At Atlanta, the long suffering Falcons played outstanding defensive football to beat Green Bay, 10-3, and break an eight-

game losing streak before the smallest home crowd in their nine-year history.

Although all of the 58,850 tickets for the game were sold, giving the Falcons their 28th consecutive home sellout, only 10,020 showed up in the heavy rain to watch the Falcons close out a 3-11 season. The 49,003-plus no-shows were a NFL record.

The Falcons offense was paced by running back Dave Hampton, who gained 95 yards and scored the game's only touchdown of a five-yard run around left end with 1:40 remaining in the first period.

The Falcons, a one-touchdown underdog, widened their lead to 10-0 midway through the second period on a 47-yard field goal by Nick Mike-Mayer.

The Packers tried four field goals but made good on only one, a 43-yard kick by Chester Marcol with eight seconds remaining in the third period.

Redskins 42, Bears 3

At Washington, Sonny Jurgensen threw for a touchdown and set up two scoring plunges by Larry Brown as the Redskins turned up for the Super Bowl playoffs beginning next weekend with a 42-0 rout of Chicago.

Before leaving early in the second half, Jurgensen completed 14 of 22 passes for 205 yards. In addition, Charley Taylor caught two touchdowns and Duane Thomas produced 102 yards on eight carries.

The Redskins defense also contributed four interceptions and four sacks of three Chicago quarterbacks.

The Redskins gave quarterback Bill Kilmer the day off and substituted freely throughout the second half against the demoralized Bears, who wound up with a 4-10 season record.

Dolphins 34, Pats 27

At Miami, the Dolphins' reserves, led by aging quarterback Earl Morrall, spotted New England a 24-21 victory.

Morrall shrugged off two pass-interceptions to hurl touchdown bombs of 37 and 46 yards to third-string receiver Melvin Baker. It was the 40-year-old Morrall's first start of the season as Miami coach Don Shula rested quarterback Bob Griese for the playoff opener against the Oakland Raiders next Saturday.

Don Nottingham, subbing for fullback Larry Conna, also rested two touchdowns on one-yard plunges. His second score came after Benny Malone's 73-yard kickoff return and provided the go-ahead points with 9:25 left in the game.

New England running back Mack Herron set a new NFL season combined yardage record of 2,444 yards rushing, pass receiving and returning kicks, breaking the old mark of 2,440 set by Gale Sayers of the Chicago Bears in 1966.

Several other jockeys are under suspicion and more arrests are expected. The police also are investigating the shotgun slaying of a Marseilles underworld figure in whose villa they had earlier discovered 100,000 francs worth of losing Tiercé tickets on the race.

There are reports that they plan to reopen the case of a jockey who committed suicide in 1970. The police reportedly think it may be connected to the present affair, although it happened three years earlier.

The estranged wife of a jockey, herself an amateur rider, had to go into hiding under protection after being threatened. One of the failed jockeys was seized in a police stakeout while receiving blackmail money from another.

He was charged with beating up a third jockey and threatening to dynamite his house for talking too much about the race to the police. Racing officials also have been menaced.

Behind it all there is a suspected mastermind. He is said to be a retired gangster from Marseilles who now breeds thoroughbreds at an ultramodern stud farm in Normandy. He reportedly has been making money in robberies, blackmail and in the drug traffic. He also is said to have political connections and was awarded the order du Mérite Agricole.

Last week the racing weekly, **College Basketball**

Saturday's Games

Boston St. 81, Salem St. 72.
Princeton 72, Davidson 56.
U. Mass 70, Siena 64.
Pittsburgh 73, St. Joseph 60.
Boston Coll. 105, Northeastern 78.
Rutgers 83, St. John's (NY) 74.
Ohio State 80, Springfield 57.
Providence 50, Syracuse 55.
Penn St. 90, Villanova 20.

South
Cincinnati 59, Appalachian St. 54.
UNC 56, Clemson 32.
Wm. Mary 77, Wagner 57.
Memphis 57, Murray St. 77.
Louisville 54, Florida St. 55.
Va. Tech 52, Auburn 22.
Mississippi St. 50, VMI 55.
Richmond 51, UNC 50.

Midwest
Minnesota 53, N. Illinois 57.
Michigan 51, Dayton 50.
Indiana St. 72, St. Joe 55.
Purdue 114, Wm. Kentucky 51.
Michigan St. 53, Wm. Michigan 50.
Ohio St. 50, Ohio University 57.
Youngstown St. 121, N. Hampshire 42.
Nebraska 73, Wichita St. 65.
Iowa St. 51, TCU 90.

Southwest
Oklahoma 71, Furman 56.
Texas Tech 70, New Mexico 50.
San Diego St. 53, Rice 73.
Weber St. 70, Army 39.
Montana St. 50, Portland 47.

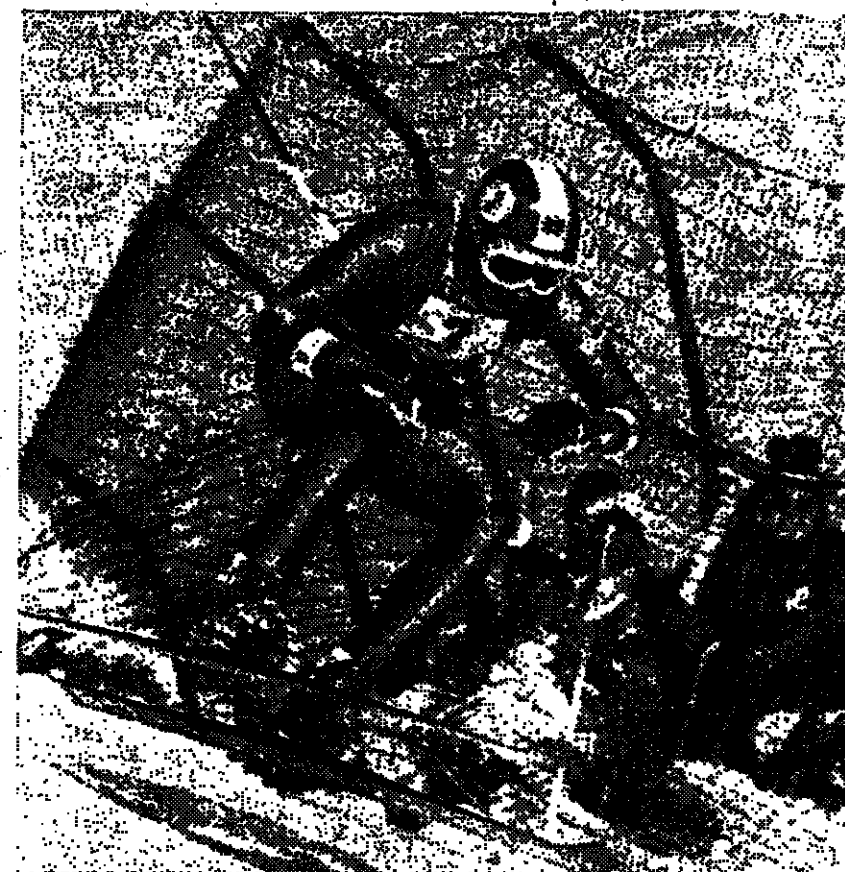
West
Jayhawk Classic
Washington 74, Kansas 64.
Constitution
Fordham 67, Temple 55.
Florida State Classic
Arkansas St. 51, Illinois 55.
Arizona 67, Kansas St. 55.
Volunteer Classic
Tennessee 54, Harvard 50.
Navy 70, Cincinnati 57.
Marshall 52, Oral Roberts 72.

Friday's Games
Idaho St. 50, Long Island 51.
Georgia Tech 80, Georgia St. 74.
Oberlin 104, Drexel 75.
Oklahoma 76, Langston 57.
Utah 102, Army 94.
Utah St. 71, Colorado St. 70.
USC 57, Nevada-Reno 54.
Oregon 64, Nevada-Las Vegas 77.
Los Angeles 58, Baylor 63.

ABA Results
Friday's Games
New York 100, Utah 85 (Syring 25, Williamson 20; Malone, Boone 15, Gervin 10).
Indiana 114, Kentucky 108 (McGinnis 40, Knight 26; Givens 34, Averitt 23).
San Antonio 114, Memphis 94 (Gervin 26, Silas 24; Carter 20, Johnson 15).
San Diego 91, Virginia 79 (Davis 26, Grant 15; Robinson 22, Trivette 15).
Saturday's Games
Denver 121, San Diego 114 (Stinson 30, O'Leary 25; Davis 25, Lema 20).
Virginia 85, Utah 57 (Trivette 22, Robinson 14; Boone 24, Gervin 14).
Indiana 120, San Antonio 105 (McGinnis 25, Neumann 14; Gervin 31, Freeman 10).
New York 98, Kentucky 88 (Syring 27, Taylor 21; Jones 18, Dampier, Iseel 17).

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"How do you feel, Hank?" his manager, Eddie Mead, asked one afternoon. Armstrong, just recovering from flu, had a fight that night. "I don't feel strong as a lion, Mr. Mead, but I think I can whip this guy." He was correct.



Klammer Repeats Downhill Victory

ST. MORITZ, Switzerland, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Franz Klammer of Austria and Lloyd's of London were the big winners today and the disqualified West German team the big loser in the men's World Ski Cup downhill race.

Klammer, scoring his second consecutive downhill victory, increased his lead in the World Cup standings to 23 points and led Austria in seven of the top 10 places, clocking a top speed of 80 mph (130 kph) on his way to a 1.35-second victory over Italy's Herbert Oberst in 1:54.72.

Lloyd's, the London insurance company, beat an oncoming ice bank by an hour to save 20,000 Swiss francs (\$8,000 dollars) in insurance laid against cancellation for bad weather.

But the dispute over the super-smooth "fish-skin" suits erupted again when the jury disqualified the West German team for wearing the banned outfits. The move cost Michael Veith third place in the race and in the overall standings, and the West German team immediately protested the decision.

The suits have been banned by the International Ski Federation (FIS) because they are so smooth that, when skiers fall, they continue to slide dangerously due to a lack of friction between the suits and the snow.

Austria's Franz Klammer on his way to first place in the downhill race yesterday.

UPI

French Racing Scandal Widening

By James Brown

PARIS, Dec. 15 (UPI)—It was no Dick Francis novel but the plot was getting thicker as a major scandal, which broke a year ago, unfolded in thoroughbred racing here last week.

A trainer and six jockeys—including the champion on the obstacles, Pierre Costes—were imprisoned last week and charged with rigging a hurdle race at Auteuil, the Prix Bride Abattue, run Dec. 9, 1973.

Also arrested and charged were 10 gamblers, mostly smalltime hoddums, who had tried to cash winning combination tickets on the Tiercé bet in the race, which paid 13,458 (about \$3,000) for 3 francs or 300,000 francs for a maximum bet of 60 francs.

The winnings were blocked. In the Tiercé, bettors try to pick the first three horses in or out of order.

Several other jockeys are under suspicion and more arrests are expected. The police also are investigating the shotgun slaying of a Marseilles underworld figure in whose villa they had earlier discovered 100,000 francs worth of losing Tiercé tickets on the race.

There are reports that they plan to reopen the case of a jockey who committed suicide in 1970. The police reportedly think it may be connected to the present affair, although it happened three years earlier.

The estranged wife of a jockey, herself an amateur rider, had to go into hiding under protection after being threatened. One of the failed jockeys was seized in a police stakeout while receiving blackmail money from another.

He was charged with beating up a third jockey and threatening to dynamite his house for talking too much about the race to the police. Racing officials also have been menaced.

Behind it all there is a suspected mastermind. He is said to be a retired gangster from Marseilles who now breeds thoroughbreds at an ultramodern stud farm in Normandy. He reportedly has been making money in robberies, blackmail and in the drug traffic. He also is said to have political connections and was awarded the order du Mérite Agricole.

Last week the racing weekly, **College Basketball**

Saturday's Games

Boston St. 81, Salem St. 72.
Princeton 72, Davidson 56.
U. Mass 70, Siena 64.
Pittsburgh 73, St. Joseph 60.
Boston Coll. 105, Northeastern 78.
Rutgers 83, St. John's (NY) 74.
Ohio State 80, Springfield 57.
Providence 50, Syracuse 55.
Penn St. 90, Villanova 20.

South
Cincinnati 59, Appalachian St. 54.
UNC 56, Clemson 32.
Wm. Mary 77, Wagner 57.
Memphis 57, Murray St. 77.
Louisville 54, Florida St. 55.
Va. Tech 52, Auburn 22.
Mississippi St. 50, VMI 55.
Richmond 51, UNC 50.

Midwest
Minnesota 53, N. Illinois 57.
Michigan 51, Dayton 50.
Indiana St. 72, St. Joe 55.
Purdue 114, Wm. Kentucky 51.
Michigan St. 53, Wm. Michigan 50.
Ohio St. 50, Ohio University 57.
Youngstown St. 121, N. Hampshire 42.
Nebraska 73, Wichita St. 65.
Iowa St. 51, TCU 90.

Southwest
Oklahoma 71, Furman 56.
Texas Tech 70, New Mexico 50.
San Diego St. 53, Rice 73.
Weber St. 70, Army 39.
Montana St. 50, Portland 47.

West
Jayhawk Classic
Washington 74, Kansas 64.
Constitution
Fordham 67, Temple 55.
Florida State Classic
Arkansas St. 51, Illinois 55.
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Three of Pittsburgh's front four (in dark jerseys)—Dwight White, Ernie Holmes and Joe Greene—block a field-goal attempt by Cincinnati's Horst Muhlmann. Steelers won.

Aging Blanda a Dual Threat Again

OAKLAND, Dec. 15 (UPI)—Forty-seven-year-old George Blanda threw a 22-yard touchdown pass and kicked two field goals last night to help the playoff-bound Oakland Raiders to a 27-23 victory over the Dallas Cowboys.

The Raiders, who meet the two-time defending Super Bowl champion Miami Dolphins next Saturday in the AFC playoffs, used four quarterbacks in finishing the season at 12-2.

With the Raiders in front, 17-0, Blanda came in with 6:10 remaining in the third quarter and connected with a scoring pass to Cliff Branch to put the game out of reach for the Cowboys.

It was the first touchdown pass by Blanda since the opening game of the 1973 season.

The Raiders let Blanda lead two more series and he wound up the second with a 35-yard field goal. Blanda, completing 25 years in professional football, kicked a 31-yard field goal for Oakland's first score.

Ken Stabler, the Raiders' No. 1 quarterback, only played in the first half, but completed 11 of 17 passes for 131 yards and two touchdowns.

Stabler threw nine yards to Fred Biletnikoff and 14 yards to Clarence Davis to finish the season with 26 touchdown passes.

The Cowboys, missing the playoffs for the first time in the last nine years, finished the season at 8-4. Their first nine points came on a fumble recovery in the end zone by Drew Pearson and a safety while rookie running back Doug Dennison scored on runs of one and two yards in the second half.

Vikings 33, Chiefs 15

At Kansas City, Fran Tarkenton threw two touchdowns and Bob Berry added two more in the second half, leading NFL Central champion Minnesota to a 35-15 victory over Kansas City.

The victory sent the Vikings into the playoffs with a 10-4 record, while the Chiefs finished their most miserable season ever at 5-9.

A crowd of 35,480 watched in chilly temperatures. A total of 36,934 ticket-holders stayed away, which narrowly missed the no-show record of 40,202 set at Atlanta Dec. 1.

Steelers 27, Bengals 3

At Pittsburgh, Terry Bradshaw, with spectacular support from his wide receivers and running back Franco Harris, hurled two touchdown passes to lead the AFC Central Division champion Pittsburgh Steelers to a 27-3 victory over Cincinnati.

Harris rushed for 79 yards to post his second 1,000-yard season in his three years with the Steelers.

The Steelers wound up the season 10-3-1 and met the Buffalo Bills here Sunday in a first round AFC playoff game. The Bengals finished with a 7-7 record.

Black Hall of Fame Choices

one and none at all for the far little exorcist who was employer, father confessor and valet to the troupe. Abe Saperstein's imagination and enterprise had made a box-office phenomenon of a homeless basketball team from the Savoy Ballroom in Chicago, and it was his inexhaustible energy that kept the show going.

He made the bookings, handled the advertising and promotion, took care of travel arrangements, pushed tickets, counted receipts. When the others snatched a few hours' rest, their leader would be hustling around to the local newspapers and radio stations or conferring by phone with Eopoulis, New York or Stockholm.

It was well past midnight when the party arrived in Atlanta, a city that did not then count individuals like Harry Aaron, Dave Hampton or Ralph Garr among its leading citizens. They checked into a hotel that catered to blacks and, after seeing that everyone else was accommodated, Saperstein got a single for himself.

Confronted by Police

He had just slid behind the sheets and switched off the light when a loud rapping brought a groan from him. He dragged himself to the door and was confronted by two plainclothes cops. "What you doing here?" one demanded. "You belong over on Peachtree Street."

Saperstein protested. He explained. He begged. No good.



George Blanda: at 47, one more touchdown.

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Guillermo Vilas throws away his racket after his victory.

Vilas Tops Nastase in 5 Sets For Grand Prix Tennis Title

MELBOURNE, Dec. 15 (Reuters).—Argentinian Guillermo Vilas crowned a great season in Commercial Union Grand Prix tennis tournaments today by defeating Romanian Ilie Nastase for the masters title here.

The 22-year-old fabled Nastase's attempt to capture the crown for the fourth successive year, defeating him, 7-5, 6-2, 3-6, 6-4, in a three-hour final.

It was Vilas's seventh tournament victory in the Grand Prix series. On the way to the final, he beat Australian champion John Newcombe, Sweden's Bjorn Borg, New Zealand's Onny Parun and Mexican Raul Ramirez. But the 28-year-old Nastase, with his tremendous record in the masters tournament, was favored in the final.

In the final, which Nastase described afterward as "more a game of nerves than a game of tennis," Nastase drew first blood, breaking Vilas's service in the third game. But the Argentinian captured Nastase's delivery in the next game and again in the eighth for a 5-3 lead. Serving for the set, he dropped his deliv-

ery to love and Nastase forced a tiebreaker.

Again Vilas seemed to falter at the crucial point, losing three points with backhand errors, but he recovered to clinch the set.

He was well on top in the second set, which he won, but Nastase got back into the match in the next. After dropping his first service, he broke Vilas in the second and fourth games and went on to take the set, handling the Argentinian's drives well for the first time during some long baseline rallies.

Appearing revitalized after a 10-minute break before the fourth set, Nastase went ahead, with the help of two double faults by Vilas. Nastase kept the pressure on and another double fault by Vilas, followed by a simple backhand error, finally let him through to level the match at two sets each.

Showing coolness and spirit after letting a two-set lead slip away, Vilas broke Nastase's service in the opening game of the deciding set. Another break took him to 4-1 and, though Nastase broke in turn to trail, 2-4, he could make no further impression on Vilas.

Leading Finishers

1. F. Klammer, Aus.	1:54.72
2. H. Plank, Italy	1:56.09
3. G. Gruber, Aus.	1:56.80
4. E. Kovin, Aus.	1:57.11
5. M. Grabler, Australia	1:57.

